

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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[SIXPENCE.]

## THE ANONYMOUS IN PUBLIC WRITING.

CONSIDERABLE interest is at this moment excited in France and in England by the difficulties into which the French Government has plunged in its attempts to abolish the practice of anonymous writing. The majority of the French Legislative Chamber—jealous of the powers exercised by the journals of the capital, and never reflecting that this power was but the concentration of public opinion, in accordance with, although possibly in advance of it—made a blind effort to destroy the influence of the press, by passing a law that every article in a newspaper should be signed with the name of its writer. Hence their present difficulty, which we, on this side of the Channel, are happily in a position both to be amused at and to profit by.

The question of the anonymous in public writing has often been mooted in this country—and there are not wanting many persons who, with a jealousy akin to that of the French Assembly, or a sensitiveness which cannot tolerate adverse criticism upon their acts or character, would willingly insist that every article in a newspaper should be signed with the name of its writer. The consideration of what has occurred in France will possibly induce many of

these to change their opinion, and to be contented with the practice which time and the common-sense of the people of this country have established amongst us.

One of two things, or perhaps both combined, must or may be sought by those who desire a responsible name at the foot of every paragraph or article in a journal. The first is the protection of private character against the slanders of anonymous assailants; the second is the protection of public men from adverse criticism. If it be the first of these two objects, there is no necessity, at least in this country, and none that we are aware of, in France, for the name of the writer. The newspaper in every country has a responsible printer or proprietor, who may be punished for any attack upon private character. In England, where the anonymous in public writing is the rule, attacks upon private character are exceedingly rare; and, when committed, are tried by the ordinary tribunals of the country. We cannot see that the name of "John Snooks" or "John Smith," appended to articles in the *Times* or *Morning Chronicle*, would be a better security than in those articles no man's character was maligned, than the highly respectable names which appear every day as their responsible printers and proprietors. Indeed, it is more than likely

that, in such a case, the printer, and not John Smith or John Snooks, would be the person whom the aggrieved party would prefer as defendant in any action at law that he might institute in defence of his outraged honour or reputation. Plaintiffs in such actions prefer men of tangible substance and property to men of straw. If so—and we presume there can be no doubt upon the subject—we may well ask those who wish the names of Smith or Jones to be continually thrust before us, *Cui bono?*

If, on the other hand, the object be not the protection of private character—already sufficiently protected—but the prevention of adverse criticism upon the acts of public men, and the general affairs of the Government, we must first of all enquire whether it could by any possibility answer the end in view; and if it could, whether it would be for the public interest and the interests of civilisation, so intimately bound up with the rights of free discussion, that such should be the result?

It is by this time tolerably well known, that an enlightened public will not tolerate an unenlightened press. The mind of the journalist must keep pace with the mind of the public, or be in advance of it, which it most commonly is; or the literary wares which he offers to his readers will not suit. His journal will not



GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851.—PROGRESS OF THE BUILDING IN HYDE PARK.

THE progress of the Crystal Palace for the Great Exhibition, next year, is sufficiently advanced to enable us to commence a series of illustrations by which we hope to inform our readers of the general character and details of the structure, and also of the various ingenious modes and contrivances adopted by the contractors for executing the works with the greatest certainty and rapidity.

Our View exhibits the commencement of the erection of the central avenue, which will present a corridor, uninterrupted, 1848 feet in length, extending from the east to the west end of the building. The most difficult and complicated part of the work is that which is to cover in the old elm trees, more than 90 feet high; and the contractors have wisely determined to execute this part in the first in-

stance. Our View is close to this spot. Semicircular ribs, which will cover the trees, will rest upon columns placed in three tiers, one above the other. The View represents the first series of these tiers, connected together by light cast-iron girders, making squares of 24 feet, or an area of 576 superficial feet. These girders will also support a gallery extending down the whole length of the building, on both sides of the central passage. Underneath this gallery, the squares will form excellent spaces for the exhibition of decorated ceilings of all kinds; and we understand that the Executive Committee are about to announce that these spaces will be placed at the disposal of decorators who may wish to use them for this purpose.

On a future occasion we shall give views both of the ingenious hydraulic press by which the strength of every one of these girders is tested as soon as it reaches the ground, and of the enormous ribs, 72 feet in span—all of which will be completed and ready for

fitting this week. There will be sixteen of them, and the last was being finished when we visited the ground.

The foundations of the columns are made of concrete, formed of Dorking lime, and the gravel which is obtained in digging them. Upon the concrete is laid the base of the column, and forming part of it; the lower portion is a hollow pipe, purposed to carry off the rain-water, which will flow down through the columns themselves. Nearly the whole of these foundation vases, to the number of about 1500, will be fixed in their places this week; and thus one of the most important operations will have been safely and conveniently performed in fine and dry weather. Considerably more than half of the whole materials are already on the ground, and every description of the various portions of the building are actively constructing. Upwards of 500 men may be seen busily at work; and, as more castings are supplied, the numbers will be considerably increased.

pay, and there will be an end of him as a public instructor. The history of Europe for the last half-century shows very clearly, that the more enlightened and civilised the people have become, the more enlightened and able is the public press, which reports events and criticises the acts of the Government, and the opinions of the leading men of the state. The press, both in England and in France, however much it may occasionally annoy the over-sensitive, the vain, and the mischievous, and however erroneous at times may be the views which it expresses, is, in the main, the friend of liberty and virtue, the guardian of the public morals, and the vindicator of the public rights. That it could be a better or more powerful friend of liberty and virtue—a more jealous guardian of public morality—a more eloquent, a more pure, and a more successful vindicator of the public rights, if its columns were studded with the names of its reporters, contributors, editors, and correspondents, we cannot imagine. We believe, on the contrary, that it would be much less useful, honest, and respectable, if all these names appeared from day to day, than it is at present. We believe so, because, in this age of publicity, and of constant struggles for fame and notoriety, its independence would be exposed to a continual process of sapping and undermining. The anonymous is the guarantee for the independence of criticism. When a work of art is presented to the public—whether it be a statue or a picture—a poem, a romance, or a history—the name is a portion of the public satisfaction. The public likes to know the creators of such works; and the creators or authors themselves are not generally very much inclined to shroud themselves in the anonymous. But, as regards criticism upon works of art, or upon public events, the name of the critic is of no imaginable interest to the public, while its concealment is in a very high degree of service to prevent the public ear from being abused by the praises of incompetency or of mediocrity. "Dare to say that I have written a bad book, or painted a bad picture, or made a rambling and irrelevant or foolish speech," might be the exclamation of the fifth-rate author or painter, or of the mischievous member of Parliament, to the Smith, the Jones, the Brown, or the Robinson whose names would appear day after day in the columns of the newspapers, "and I will use all the means that society places at my disposal to annoy you in return. I will tell everybody that Jones's father was a costermonger—that Smith has not paid his tailor's bill—that Brown lives on bad terms with his wife—and I will black-ball Robinson, whose name has been put up at my club." But if Jones, Brown, Smith, and Robinson would praise the bad book, the wretched picture, and the illiberal speech, machinery of a different kind would be put into operation, and bribery, direct or indirect, would be employed to render all criticism a farce, if not a nuisance. A great newspaper, as conducted in England, is proof against such threats on the one hand, and such bribery on the other; and art is all the purer, and public opinion all the more enlightened, in consequence. We are, for these reasons, quite sure, that, for the sake of a few thin-skinned people who are never satisfied unless they are lauded as demi-gods, society in this country will never consent to abolish the wholesome practice of anonymous writing. For its abuses there are ample remedies: there needs no law in addition to those already in existence. We should be sorry, for the sake of art, for the sake of literature, and for the sake of public liberty, to see the day when English journalism should be shackled with such chains as have been stupidly imposed upon the Parisian journals by the spiteful and unthinking majority of the French Legislative Assembly.

The daily papers during the last week have given many amusing instances of the difficulty of comprehending the law which has been imposed, and of the impossibility of enforcing it. Not only simple paragraphs of news are required to be signed by the Parisian penny-aliners, if they contain the slightest approach to an opinion, but the very jokes and puns of the *Charivari* must not be presented to the world without legal affiliation and proof of paternity. One of the articles of the law requires that every article, "whatever be its extent," shall be signed by the writer; and as the meaning of the word "article" has yet to be defined, our Parisian contemporaries are obliged, if they wish to escape the crushing penalties decreed against infraction of the law, to have a signature to every paragraph of news, to the reports of cases before the tribunals, and to the quotations at the Bourse, as well as to the political lucubrations of their sorely bewildered editors. But in the last-mentioned case, the law, stringent as it may appear, has been evaded. A minister of state, a man high in office, a rich merchant, or a President of the Republic, if he do not wish to appear as the writer of a leading article, has only to speak the leading article in the proper ears, and he may indulge his political predilections, or forward his political views in the newspapers, notwithstanding all the penalties which the law decrees. There will always be abundance of men of straw, who will gladly earn their "penny fee" by writing to the prompting or the dictation of the superior men who wish to remain concealed. In short, even if it were desirable to abolish the practice of anonymous public writing, it is practically impossible to do so. The French law authorities have already made this discovery, and we may, therefore, speedily expect to hear that this notable law has gone to the limbo of all the vanities. A law that is both ridiculous and oppressive in small matters, and that can easily be evaded in matters of larger moment, cannot stand; for if it do not fall amid the public execration, it cannot fail to dwindle into disrepute amid the public contempt. We are, however, not sorry that the French have made the experiment. It is a warning to us, as well as a lesson to them.

#### THE "PRINCESS MARY" STEAMER.

A passenger who was on board the Boulogne steamer, the *Princess Mary*, has favoured us with the following account of the disasters which recently befell that vessel:—

As we steamed out of Boulogne harbour on Sunday night, the wind whistled shrill through the rigging; and when the little steamer plunged headlong into the gurgling waste of the Channel, we found old Boreas sadly boisterous. We steamed along through the wild and whirling waters until we arrived about mid-Channel, when we shipped a sea which swept the decks, and sent the mid-tened passengers below, crying with supplications to the steward. At length we arrived off Folkestone, shortly before midnight, and suddenly we were greeted with the inhosptable signal that it would be dangerous to enter the harbour. We then bore away for Dover, when, amidst the howling of the tempest, we saw the Calais mail-boat gallantly enter the harbour; but our Captain determined that he would not enter Dover harbour, and, to our dismay, gave directions for us to steam along the coast to Margate Roads.

The majority of the passengers, like Don Juan during the shipwreck, were "inarticulate with retching," and would have accepted with indifference any fate that awaited them; but when this announcement was pealed into the cabin, some of them raised their heads languidly from their basins and growled fierce anathemas against the Captain. As the men kept hearing the lead, we heard the ominous words, "Two fathoms, sir," and suddenly we struck head and fast on a rock.

The scene which followed baffles all description; but when day began to dawn we found ourselves high and dry on a led of rocks, called the "Rest," about three miles from Margate, and connected at low water with the mainland. As it was evident that unless the storm abated the vessel would go to pieces, we determined upon putting the ladies into the boat, and lowering them by the rope on to the rock; the men then followed, and we unshipped all the seats round the vessel, and threw them on the rocks; a wooden causeway was thus formed, along which Mrs. Pack and Mr. Lloyd Clayton led the way, followed by Mr. W. H. Clarke and the remainder of the passengers. On arriving at the end of the causeway, the men fetched away the remaining seats, and placed them again before us, and by this tedious process being repeated, the shipwrecked party, headed by the enterprising Mrs. Pack, reached the shore in safety.

The luggage was carried across the rocks to a larger, which lay in deep water, out of the reef, and was taken, in the course of the day, to the Custom House. And thus we were all saved, and the baggage arrived uninjured. Our escape was absolutely providential.

On Saturday last, about 100 persons of Bedford and neighbourhood left the Bedford Railway station, for Liverpool, on their way to the Salt Lake Valley, North America, the adopted country of the Mormons. The party consisted of small farmers, market-gardeners, mechanics, and labourers, with their wives and children.

#### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

##### FRANCE.

Parisians, and the small section of the community that forms "the governing class" in France, never seem at ease except when (paradoxical though it may appear) they have something real or imaginary in the shape of a grievance to trouble them; and at present, for want of better, they have taken it into their heads that the sour wine and sandwiches which Louis Napoleon has given to the troops at the various military reviews which he has held lately, and where he has shown himself so fond of strutting about a mimic monarch 'mid all the glare and pageantry of mighty armaments, are intended to corrupt the army, with a view to their aiding a *coup d'état* which should place him on the throne of France with the title of Emperor.

That Louis Napoleon aims at acquiring popularity with the army, there can be little doubt; but that he is so silly as to expect that he can convert the great and the chivalrous army of France into a tool of his ambition by such means, is too monstrous a supposition to entertain for a moment; nor does the Parliamentary Committee, which, during the recess, watches over the public safety, believe such a thing in the least likely; but they wish to make Louis Napoleon feel that he is not a King; and that his acts, however harmless in themselves, may be cavilled at by them, or any other persons in power; that, in fact, they may "snub" him with impunity. Accordingly, on Monday, they had a meeting specially to canvass the subject of his military pic-nics. The meeting was presided over by M. Dupin, the President of the Assembly. General d'Hautpoul, the Minister of War, who had been previously summoned to give explanations with respect to the seditious cries made use of by the troops at the recent reviews, was also present. The cry which had particularly attracted the attention of the committee, and which was the cause that led to the summons of General d'Hautpoul, was that of "Vive l'Empereur!" At the commencement of the proceedings, several members of the committee complained that the Minister of War should have allowed an unconstitutional manifestation to be made in his presence during the defiling of the troops; and they asked him what measures he intended to take to prevent the recurrence of such scandalous scenes.

The Minister of War replied, that these alarms did not appear to be deserving the serious consideration of the committee. "Similar questions," he added, "are put to-day in the *Chambre*. They are there in their proper place, and you ought to leave them there."

This answer drew forth a severe rebuke, both from M. Odillon Barrot and M. Dupin. The latter said, "Monsieur le Ministre, la légèreté de vos paroles n'est pas faite pour nous rassurer." (The levity of your answer is not calculated to restore our confidence.)

General d'Hautpoul then assured the committee that no seditious cry had been uttered in his presence.

The President of the Assembly asked General d'Hautpoul, if he did not think that the cry of "A bas le Président!" was a seditious cry, and whether, in the event of its being uttered by the soldiers, he would not only not tolerate it, but would take the most severe measure to enforce respect for discipline and for the Constitution? If that was the case—and he could not doubt it—the cry of "Vive l'Empereur!" was fully as seditious as that of "A bas le Président!"

The Minister of War replied that he had not heard the cry of "Vive l'Empereur!" that, besides that, he thoroughly disapproved of any such cry, and that he could not imagine that the committee could suppose that he had authorised any cry of the kind. Addressing himself to General Changarnier, the Minister added: "Let the Commander-in-Chief of the army of Paris be asked the question if he (General Changarnier) gave any such permission or authority?"

General Changarnier begged General d'Hautpoul to observe, that, in his quality of Commander-in-Chief of the army of Paris, it was not before the committee of prorogation that he was bound to give explanations to the Minister of War; and that, in his quality of representative and member of the committee, the Minister had no right to put any such question to him.

General Lamoricière then addressed the meeting, and demanded of the Minister of War what he intended to do as respected the future. In his opinion, an order of the day forbidding the troops to make use of unconstitutional cries appeared to be the course required in the circumstances.

The Minister of War, in his reply, refused to publish any such order of the day, which he would consider, he said, a diminution of the executive power, in opposition to the legislative power.

M. Jules de Lasteyrie: But the Minister of War has just stated that he disapproved of the cry of "Vive l'Empereur!" In merely reminding the troops of the necessity of respecting discipline and the law by an order of the day, the executive power would only obey its own conviction. It would make no sacrifice to the legislative power. It would simply announce publicly its union with the Assembly; and this testimony of the harmony and good understanding existing could have no other effect except that of giving confidence to all good citizens.

Notwithstanding these observations the Minister persisted in his refusal with respect to the order of the day. He merely renewed to the committee his protestations that he blamed the cry which created so much uneasiness and susceptibility, and he promised that no seditious clamours should henceforth be uttered by the soldiers, or tolerated by him.

On the same day the committee sent a deputation to the President of the Republic, urging upon him the necessity of withdrawing his commands for the final review appointed for the 10th inst. The President declined to comply with this request, but assured the deputies that nothing would take place upon that occasion which could create the smallest disquietude. During the day the matter was freely discussed in the *Salle des Conférences* between several representatives and the committee, and the reflections which were cast in the course of those conversations upon Louis Napoleon's conduct at the recent reviews are said to have given him great offence, at which he has not been slow in expressing his displeasure.

The prosecutions against the journals under the new restrictive press law still continue. The *Univers* is to be prosecuted for a violation of the new regulations. This makes the ninth journal that the Attorney-General has proceeded against for an infraction of the law. The authors of the articles summoned appeared before the Court of Correctional Police, on Wednesday, and denied the competency of that tribunal to hear the matter. The Court, however, overruled the objection, and the cases are to be immediately tried upon their merits.

The director and editor of *Le Peuple* have been found guilty, the one of publishing and the other of writing an article exciting to civil war. They have been sentenced to three years' imprisonment each, and 6000f. fine.

The *Constitutionnel* stands almost alone in favour of a prolongation of the President's power.

##### HESSE-CASSEL.

We have news from this quarter to the 6th inst., by which we learn that the army has pronounced against M. Hassenpflug. On the 4th inst. there was a grand review in Frederick-square; but no one went to it except those who were compelled. General Haynau (not the Austrian of that name), addressing the officers, said, "Gentlemen, let those among you who would rather protect the criminal scum of the constitutional party than the rights of the Elector, lay aside their uniform, and put on a blouse." The officers were so indignant, that it was respect for discipline alone which prevented them from protesting. When the General passed along the ranks the troops only faintly cried the three hurrahs required by the regulations of the service. General Haynau afterwards declared the National Guard to be dissolved, but the latter refused to give up their arms. The General ordered the troops to proceed to disarming them; but the officers declared to him in their turn that they would not execute his decrees. General Haynau then caused the editor of the *New Hesse Gazette* to be arrested; ordered councils of war to immediately commence proceedings; caused the members of the Permanent Committee to be shut up in the Palace of the States, where they had assembled, and had one of them thrown into prison. The councils of war met, but not a single auditor could be found to commence the proceedings; on the contrary, the Auditor-General proposed to have General Haynau impeached for excess of power, and this proposition was voted. Thus abandoned by his troops, General Haynau pledged himself not to exercise his command, or undertake anything, until the return of an officer sent for instructions to the seat of Government at Wilhelmsbad. The Minister of Finance had ordered the tax department to proceed within forty-eight hours to levy the taxes, under pain of a fine of forty-five rix dollars for the director, and thirty rix dollars for each member. In case of refusal the fines were to be increased. But the authorities cared not for such measures as these, as there was no one to get in the fines.

Subsequently, we find that General Haynau was placed under arrest in his own house. He threatened violent proceedings against those who should keep him under restraint, but all to no purpose, the officers refusing to restore him to liberty. The General afterwards became more reconciled to his situation, and promised not to break his arrest. The imprisonment of the editor of the *New Gazette of Hesse* has been declared illegal by the Superior Tribunal, and his liberation has been ordered. Lieutenant Bauer, who seized the editor alluded to by order of General Haynau, has in turn been arrested.

##### UNITED STATES.

Accounts to the 25th ult. from New York state that the political measures of the session of Congress—certainly one of the most eventful in the history of American legislation—are drawing to a close.

The bill to suppress the slave trade in the district of Columbia has passed by a majority of 33 to 19 in the Senate, and of 124 to 47 in the Lower House. This completes the series of measures proposed by Mr. Clay in the Compromise Bill for the settlement of the slavery question. A bill has passed the House prohibiting the lash in the naval service of the United States, and abolishing the use of ardent spirits, except in the cabin.

On the 24th ult., a bill passed the House of Representatives authorising the Secretary of the Treasury to permit vessels from the British North American provinces to load and unload in ports of the United States, provided similar privileges be extended to vessels of the United States in those provinces. This is the first step to perfect reciprocity of trade between the two countries.

Another attempt was made on the same day to take up the tariff question in the House, but without success.

The bill authorising the payment of the indemnity money to Mexico was passed by the Senate in the form in which it came from the House.

The bill relating to the Californian gold mines before the House, allows permits to work the mines to be granted to persons from Europe who have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, and who can produce certificates of good character.

Letters from Pittsburgh of the 24th ult. represent great excitement as prevailing in that vicinity among the coloured population, in consequence of the passage of the Fugitive Slave Bill by Congress. A party of seventeen negroes, who had formerly been slaves, are said to have started for Canada on the 21st, armed to the teeth with pistols, bowie-knives, &c.; and small parties were leaving daily.

The "Lind mania" continues to rage. Her sixth concert took place upon the evening of the 24th ult., in the Castle Garden. This, as all others, was fully attended.

##### CALIFORNIA.

Intelligence to the 15th of August has been received from San Francisco. The most important feature of the news is a serious collision between the "squatters," so called, and the "landholders," at Sacramento city, on account of conflicting claims to lands. A large portion of the ground on which the city is built is held by grants from Captain Sutter, who claims under the New Helvetia Spanish grants. The settlers say this grant does not cover the territory in question, but that it belongs to the Government of the United States. On this plea they have entered, and erected buildings; a suit for forcible entry and detainer is brought against them; decided in the plaintiffs' favour; a writ of restitution is issued; the officer is resisted in his attempt to execute it; an appeal to a higher court is presented; this is set aside; and a state of great exasperation is the consequence. A party of six or eight persons were arrested for resisting the law, and two, in default of bail, committed to prison. An attempt was made to release them. This brought on a sanguinary conflict. Forty or fifty shots were fired between the combatants; the mayor of the city and the leader of the settlers were killed, and a number of persons wounded. The city was declared under martial law, and every citizen required to hold himself in readiness for military duty. It was reported that Sacramento city had been burned to the ground, and that the "squatters" were receiving reinforcements from the mines. Little credit is attached to the first part of this rumour. The mining operations are advancing with zeal and energy, and yield a profitable return. The miners are beginning to make use of machinery, and to extort from the depths of the earth and the mountains their hidden treasures. Business generally on the Pacific coast is improving. San Francisco has in a great measure recovered from the late conflagration, and the streets present their usual activity.

#### OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

##### JOHN FANE, ESQ., OF WORMESLEY, COUNTY OXFORD.



THE Fanes of Wormesley are a distinguished branch of the noble house of Westmoreland, settled in Oxfordshire by Henry Fane, Esq., M.P. for Lyme Regis, who was younger brother of Thomas, the eighth Earl, and who inherited the estate of Wormesley, in right of his mother, Anne, sister and co-heiress of John Scrope, Esq. This Mr. Fane's first wife was the only daughter of Nicholas Rowe, the poet; his last, the daughter and co-heiress of Richard Luther, Esq., of Myles, in Essex. By her he was father of John Fane, Esq., of Wormesley, LL.D., M.P. for Oxfordshire, an eminent agriculturist, who wedded Lady Elizabeth Parker, daughter of Thomas Earl of Maclesfield, and died in 1824, leaving a son and heir, John Fane, Esq., of Wormesley, the gentleman whose death we now record.

Mr. Fane was born 9th July, 1775, and married, 6th June, 1802, Elizabeth, daughter of William Lowndes Stone, Esq., of Brightwell Park, and had by her three sons and three daughters. The eldest of the former, the present John William Fane, Esq., of Wormesley, has been thrice married; 1st, to Catherine, daughter of Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Bart.; 2ndly, to Lady Ellen Catherine Parker; and, 3dly, to Charlotte, youngest daughter of Theodore Henry Broadhead, Esq.

##### SIR WILLIAM PILKINGTON, BART.



THIS gentleman died at his seat, Chevet Park, near Wakefield, in Yorkshire, on the 1st inst., after a protracted illness. The family from which he sprang is one of the oldest in England. Fuller says that the Pilkingtons, originally of Rivington, county Lancaster, were "a right ancient family," and that they were gentlemen of repute in the shire before the Conquest, at which time the chief of the house, being sought after by the Norman soldiery, was fain to disguise himself as a thrasher in a barn; from which circumstance, partly alluding to the head of the flail falling sometimes on one side and sometimes on the other, and occasionally on himself, he took for the motto of his arms "Now thus, now thus!" and for his crest, "a thrasher ppr."

Sir William succeeded to the baronetcy of Nova Scotia, conferred on Sir Arthur Pilkington in 1635, at the decease of his brother the late Sir Thomas Pilkington, in 1811. He married, in 1823, Mary, second daughter and co-heiress of the late Thomas Swinnerton, Esq., of Butterton Hall, county Stafford, and leaves, with other issue, a son and heir, the present Sir Thomas Pilkington.

##### SIR HENRY THOMAS OAKES, BART.



THE death of this Baronet occurred on the 30th ult., at Londonderry, in Ireland.

Sir Henry was son and successor of the late Lieut-General Sir Henry Oakes, Bart., and nephew of the gallant military commander, Sir Hildebrand Oakes, G.C.B., on whom the Baronetcy was conferred with special limitation.

He was born 4th July, 1795, and formerly held a commission in the 52nd Light Infantry. He married, in 1817, Frances-Jane, fifth daughter of William Douglas, Esq., of Sloane-street, and leaves several children, the eldest son being the present Sir Henry Frederick Oakes, Bart., born in 1818, who is married to Miss Mary Dudley Ward.

##### LIEUT.-GEN. SIR JAMES STEVENSON BARNES, K.C.B., COLONEL OF THE 20TH REGIMENT.

THIS gallant and distinguished officer entered the army as Ensign, in 1792, and served at Gibraltar, Toulon, Corsica, in Holland, Egypt, the West Indies, Walcheren, and the Peninsula. For his services as Lieut.-Colonel of the third battalion of the 1st Foot at Busaco, St. Sebastian, Salamanca, and Nive, he received a Cross; and for his conduct in general was nominated a Knight of the Tower and Sword of Portugal, and a Knight Commander of the Bath. He was wounded at Salamanca, and at Alkmaar in Holland.

Sir James became Lieut.-General in 1837, and held the Colonelcy of the 20th Regiment from 1842. His death occurred on the 5th instant, at 33, Clarges-street, Piccadilly.

##### CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.

To the British and Foreign Bible Society, £100; Hibernian Bible Society, £100; Church Educational Society in Ireland, £50; London Irish Society for Promoting Schools and Scripture Readers, £50. These legacies are bequeathed by Mrs. Guest, formerly of Cheltenham, but late of Clifton, whose death occurred in July last.

£2000 is bequeathed to the South Staffordshire General Dispensary, by Mr. W. Mellor, of Wolverhampton, lately deceased, who has also left £1000 to the Blue Coat School at Wolverhampton, the interest to be applied solely in clothing for the institution; £10 to each of the Sunday schools connected with St. George's and St. James's, Wolverhampton; £20 to the Dispensary at Aberswisth, South Wales; and £50 to be divided by his executors amongst those employed by him in his business of a brassfounder.

To the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts there is bequeathed a legacy of £50 by the late Hon. J. W. Stratford; also £30 to be distributed among the poor of Addington; and he has directed that a suit of mourning should be given to each poor man and woman of that parish as his executors may approve; and to each labourer employed on his estate there be given one week's full pay.

THE SUBMARINE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—Mr. J. J. Lake, of the Ordnance Office, Plymouth, proposes, in order to prevent injury to the telegraph wires from the nature of the bottom, to suspend them by corks placed at intervals, and to secure them to the bottom by anchors, or a dead weight, at certain greater distances. "By this means," he says, "the distance from the bottom could be regulated at pleasure. The suspension of the wires would render them more easy of access; for at each anchor, or weight, a small buoy with a flag could be secured, which would indicate exactly their locality; and in the event of accident, they could readily be found. Had this plan been adopted, the injury to the wires off Cape Greiz could not have occurred, as no part of the wire would have touched the bottom. Very little inconvenience and injury would also result to fishermen and mariners; for the line of flags or beacons would point out the neighbourhood of the wires, and but a comparatively small space of ground would have to be left untouched by them."

An otter of huge dimensions, weighing 48 lb., and measuring 4 feet 6 inches in length, was killed a few days ago at Roxborough, in the county of Galway, the seat of Mr. Perse, but not before he took a desperate revenge on his canine and human assailants—for he killed two dogs in the water, and wounded three others to the extent that they died in a few hours; and of the men who attacked him, he also wounded several, leaving one of them minus his great toe, and at last was only overcome by powder and ball.

William Williamson, Esq., of Sedgfield (brother of Sir Hedworth and brother-in-law of Earl Zetland), having won a considerable sum of money at Doncaster, by backing Voltigeur for the Leger, sent £20 to the Rev. Mr. Baker and Mr. T. E. Harrison, of Whitburn, for distribution among those who were formerly in the service of the Williamson family, or who could at all claim the privilege of old acquaintance.

## COUNTRY NEWS.

**BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.**—The annual meeting of the Manchester Auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society was held on Tuesday evening, in the Corn Exchange, Hanging Ditch, Manchester. Mr. J. Kershaw, M.P., occupied the chair. Among the gentlemen upon the platform (including ministers of many denominations) were the Revs. P. Kent and W. Marshall (chaplain to the Lord Mayor of London), deputation from the parent society; Revs. Dr. Carpenter, J. Bardsley, A. W. Archer, T. Bennett, W. Doyle, &c. The Chairman, in the course of his address, introducing the business of the meeting, urged that the constitution of the society was one of the most catholic description, and that its operations were as extensive and as universal as its means enabled it to accomplish. Although the history of the society had been a series of splendid triumphs in the most sacred objects—and although it had existed nearly fifty years—he thought it was as necessary now as when it was first established; and he was glad to express his opinion that the society was now more dear to the hearts of the people of this country than at any former period. The secretary read a long report as to the state and operations of the auxiliary during the year. The issues had been 24,040, being an increase of 9056 copies of the Scriptures compared with the previous year. Branch societies had been formed in Ancoats, Manchester; Greengate, Salford; Hulme, Ashton, Sale, Hollingworth, and Patricroft; and branch societies and associations at Padham, Bacup, Longendale, and New Mills. The colporteur system had been extended during the year, and great good had resulted therefrom; if fully carried out, it promised to bring a blessing upon all the surrounding population. Mr. Hill had been engaged for 18 months, during which time he had made 24,151 calls, and sold 7492 copies of the Bible (of which 570 had been disposed of to the schools), producing £242 17s. 7d. Since Mr. Hill's appointment, two fellow-labourers had been appointed to aid him; but these had been supported by the voluntary contributions of private individuals. Within 18 months 1660 families had been found destitute of the Scriptures in Macclesfield, 1070 in Wigan, and 116 in Bury. 1062 copies had been supplied to these neighbourhoods. Thirty-six coal-pits and railways had been visited, and partially supplied, and 95 factories in Macclesfield and its vicinity had been provided with 1952 copies of the Scriptures, yielding for their sale an amount of £65 6s. 3d. In nine families 765, producing £20 7s. 3d. £15 13s., had been sold; and to private families 765, producing £20 7s. 3d. Encouraged by these results, Mr. Taylor had conceived the idea of extending the colporteur system, so as to embrace the entire neighbourhood of this large industrial population. The treasurer's report contained the following items:—Balance carried forward from last year, £15 14s. 6d.; proceeds of the annual meeting, £59 17s. 1d.; annual subscriptions, £554 9s. 6d.; donations, £12 6s. 4d.; donations from branch societies (ladies, £150), £377 16s. 7d.; sale of Bibles and Testaments, £1298 19s. 8d. Total receipts, £2451 1s. 8d. Paid to the parent society for Bibles and Testaments, at cost price, £1365 10s. 9d.; cash remitted as a free contribution, £420; expenses of the depository, £100; balance in hand, £16 8s. 8d.

**THE NEW PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WOOLWICH.**—The members of the new Presbyterian church, Woolwich, unanimously elected the Rev. William Mitchell, A.M., to be minister of the said church. The rev. gentleman preached his first or introductory sermon on Sunday last, the 6th inst., to a large congregation.

**THE YORKSHIRE UNION HUNT.**—The members of this, one of the most "crack" hunts, gave their annual ball at the Assembly Rooms, York, on Thursday evening, the 3rd inst. The *réunion* was most fashionably attended, more so than it has been for many years past. Amongst the residents of the West Riding and their friends we may enumerate the following as being amongst those who were present at the gay evening scene:—The Earl Fitzwilliam and the Ladies Dorothy and Albedra Wentworth Fitzwilliam, Lord and Lady Wenlock, the Hon. Francis Lawley, Lord and Lady Wharfedale, the Earl de Grey, the Earl of Harewood and the Ladies Louisa and Blanche Lascelles, Viscount and Lady Elizabeth Lascelles, Lord Dunkellin, the Earl and Countess of Zetland, Sir William and Lady Milner and the Misses Milner, Mr. Milner, M.P., Mr. Smyth, M.P., Sir Charles Slingsby, Colonel Campbell, of the 2nd Dragoons; Sir John Gerard, Bart., Lord Stourton, Mr. Mark Milbank and Lady Augusta Milbank, Mr. T. Hutton, Clifton Castle; Colonel Tempest, Colonel and Miss Hall, Mr. S. W. L. Fox, M.P., the Duke of Leeds and Miss Lane Fox, Sir William and Lady Ingolby, Sir Maxwell and Lady Wallace, Mr. Dent, of Repstone Park; Mr. Lawson, M.P., Boroughbridge; Lord and Lady Doune, the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress, Mr. and Mrs. Swan, Mr. and Mrs. J. Swan, Mr. and Mrs. Barston and family, Mr. and Mrs. Drake, of Mowbray Hall; Mr. and Mrs. Hagne and Miss Hagne, Mr. and Misses Hackett, Mr. and Mrs. Clough, Mr. and Mrs. Lennox Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. Currier, Lord and Lady Allan Churchill, Mr. and Mrs. Dooner, Major and Mrs. Kay, Major and the Misses Dickson, the Hon. and Rev. D. Erskine, the Hon. H. Duncombe, Lord Cardross, the Hon. Adolphus Little, the Earl and Countess of Mulgrave, Lord Henry Loftus, &c.

**GREAT WESTERN EXCURSION TRAINS.**—On Tuesday a meeting of the inhabitants of Bath and its vicinity, opposed to the running of excursion trains on Sunday, was held at the Assembly Rooms. The chair was taken by W. Hunt, who addressed the meeting at considerable length. He feared that railway directors, in respect to Sunday excursion trains, had practically denied the obligation of keeping the Sabbath-day holy, and had openly invited the multitudes of London, and other localities in the kingdom, to act on an erroneous and irreligious principle. Three Sunday excursion trains had already visited Bath, and the first brought 1200 passengers. This train came in three distinct detachments, and that nearly the entire Sunday was occupied in bringing the excursionists into Bath and in taking them away. The city on that occasion presented all the appearance of a general holiday. Then in the evening there were 2000 persons rushing through the streets to the station. From the beginning to the end of the Sunday there was no observance of it. After some observations from Mr. C. Bayley, Mr. J. Cotterill, the late E. Tottenham, the Rev. Mr. Scarth, and other rev. gentlemen, it was proposed to present a memorial to the directors of the Great Western Railway Company on the subject, requesting them to discontinue the running of trains on the Lord's day.

**GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.**—The line between Westbury and Frome, on the Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth Branch, was opened on Monday. The distance between Westbury and Frome is six miles and twenty chains in length, and as yet only one set of rails has been laid down. Four trains run daily each way; and a considerable traffic is expected from the manufactories of Frome to the trunk line. No public demonstration took place on the occasion, with the exception of a dinner at the Crown Hotel in the evening, at which Henry Miller and C. E. Olive, Esqrs., officiated as chairman and vice-chairman.

**DESTRUCTION OF THE WORKS AT THE HARBOUR OF REFUGE, AT DOVER.**—The storm which raged throughout nearly the whole of England on Sunday last, was felt most intensely at Dover. During the whole of Sunday afternoon a heavy gale prevailed from the south-west, and rose to a hurricane about midnight. About one o'clock on Monday morning, the sea rose to an extreme height, and completely flooded the quays and promenades. The works which were being carried on for the construction of the harbour of refuge were completely destroyed. Enormous piles, eighteen inches square, were snapped asunder, and everything upon them overthrown. Three large diving-bells, which were used in the construction of the works, were carried away into the sea. At daybreak the harbour was strewn with the fragments of the machinery, timber, &c., and the whole place appeared a perfect wreck. The works have been entirely suspended, and, since the catastrophe, the exertions of the men have been devoted to the recovery of the materials. They have succeeded in finding one of the diving-bells. It is estimated that the damage done amounts to many thousand pounds, as, besides the materials, the air-pumps, trawlers, cranes, and other machinery have all been destroyed or lost.

**THE GALE AT LIVERPOOL.**—During the heavy gale which prevailed at the mouth of the Mersey, on Monday last, an artificial embankment, raised several years ago by the Corporation, opposite to Leasow, at the mouth of the Wallace Pool, gave way. The water rushed in, and has done considerable damage, inundating the whole of the low lands. The cost of repair will be considerable.

**FIRE IN LIVERPOOL.**—During the prevalence of the gale on Monday night, a fire broke out in the windmill in Chadwick-street, Liverpool. It soon became evident that nothing could save the building. The extensive mill and adjacent warehouses were totally destroyed within a short space of time.

**FIRE DAMP EXPLOSION.**—On Saturday last, the men engaged at the Coal Poeth Coal Pits went down to their work as usual, and becoming conscious of the presence of fire-damp they immediately endeavoured to effect their escape; but before this could be accomplished an explosion took place. Three men were killed, and two others are in a hopeless state.

**FATAL OCCURRENCE.**—On last Sunday morning, a party of eleven persons left Bristol in a substantial slop-ripped vessel, with an orlop deck, on a trip down the Channel, the wind blowing stiff from the S.W., and a heavy sea on. On getting well into the Channel, the weather was found to be very boisterous; and they proceeded in safety as far as the Holmes, a distance of about twenty miles, when they were round, and ran back for the light-ship. On passing this vessel, a heavy sea broke over and nearly swamped the boat, and they shipped about a ton of water. To their utter dismay, they now found that the pumps would not work, and they accordingly put the boat before the wind, and bore up for the mouth of the river. On arriving at that dangerous point known as "The Swash," their steersman unfortunately luffed up into the eye of the wind, and, as they had very injudiciously, in such a gale, every stitch of canvas set, the boat heeled over, capsized, and went down stern foremost. Happily, the sloop *Anne* was passing at the time, and lowered her boat, and a Custom-house boat, which was also passing, went to their rescue. By these means, seven of the unfortunate passengers were saved, but the remaining four unfortunately were drowned. The boat belonged to a Mr. Luff. The survivors were taken to Pill, where prompt medical assistance was immediately rendered them; but three of them, from the excitement created by the lamentable fate of their companions, are still in a very precarious condition. The following are the names of the deceased:—Evan Jefferies, —Rich, George Parker, and William Lodge.

**EXTENSIVE ROBBERY OF WATCHES AND JEWELLERY.**—The dreadful murder at Frimley has been followed by an extensive robbery of jewellery, &c., at the town of Wokingham, which is situated about midway between Reading and Frimley. The robbery took place on the premises of Mr. Porter, a highly respectable watchmaker, living in the Market-place, on the evening of Sunday last, during the absence of himself and other inmates of the house at Divine service. Some time after their return, Mr. Porter went into the shop, and at once discovered that upwards of 40 gold and silver watches had been carried off, gold rings, brooches, and pins, the loss in the whole amounting to between £200 and £300. The thieves entered through the shop door by means of skeleton keys.

## CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &amp;c.

## OXFORD.

**NOMINATION OF VICE-CHANCELLOR.**—On Tuesday a Convocation was held, at twelve o'clock, at which the Vice-Chancellor resigned his office, making a Latin speech on the occasion. The letters of re-nomination were read by the Senior Proctor, and were approved by the house. The Vice-Chancellor took the usual oaths, and was inaugurated for the third year, and appointed the following heads of houses Pro-Vice-Chancellors, to exercise his power in case of his illness or necessary absence from the University:—The President of St. John's College, the Warden of Wadham College, the Rector of Exeter College, and the Provost of Worcester College. The office of Vice-Chancellor is generally held for four years, by annual nominations.

**ROYAL COMMISSIONS.**—The commission appointed by the Government to inquire into the state, discipline, and studies of the University of Oxford, will commence its sittings in London on Monday next, the 14th inst. The commissioners are the Bishop of Norwich (Dr. Hinds), Dr. Tait, Dean of Carlisle; Dr. Jeune, Master of Pembroke College, Oxford; Mr. Liddell, Head Master of Westminster School; Professor Powell, of Oxford; Mr. Dampier, barrister; and Mr. G. H. S. Johnson, of Oxford. Many distinguished members of the University will be examined by the commissioners; amongst others, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., the Bishop of Oxford, Dr. Pusey, the Head Master of Rugby School (Dr. Goulburn), Mr. Roundell Palmer, M.P., and the Bishop of Chichester.

The Cambridge commission has not yet fixed its day of sitting. **THE BISHOP DESIGNATE OF LYTTELTON, NEW ZEALAND.**—We have just seen an excellent Daguerotype of the Rev. Mr. Jackson, taken by Mr. Griffiths, of Mile-end-road, who went to Plymouth expressly to secure the requisite sitting. The rev. gentleman sailed from the above port on Saturday, in the *Castle Eden*; but, owing to the storm of Sunday, the vessel was compelled to put back, and finally sailed on Tuesday. The above Daguerotype will shortly be lithographed, and will, doubtless, be highly acceptable to the very numerous friends and admirers of the Bishop Designate.

**WHITEHALL PREACHER.**—The Rev. Edward Stokes, student and tutor of Christ Church, has been appointed Whitehall Preacher, in the room of the Rev. W. Sewell, Fellow of Exeter College, whose term of office expires at the end of the present month.

The Lord Mayor elect (Alderman Musgrove) has appointed the Rev. Dr. Vivian, Rector of St. Peter-le-Poer, Broad-street, and one of the Minor Canons of St. Paul's Cathedral, to be his Chaplain during the year of the ensuing Mayoralty.

**NEW CHURCHES.**—The thirtieth Annual Report of her Majesty's Commissioners for building New Churches, dated the 25th July last, states that 21 churches had been completed since their last report, providing accommodation for 14,793 persons, including 10,114 free seats for the use of the poor. Thus, in the whole, 470 churches have now been completed, and provision has therein been made for 498,066 persons, including 291,190 free seats appropriated to the use of the poor. Thirty-two churches are now in the course of building, and plans for seventeen others have been approved of.

**PREFECTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.**—The Very Rev. Thomas Townsend, D.D., Dean of Waterford, to the Bishopric of Meath. *Rectories:* The Rev. Harry Carrow, to Loxton, Somersetshire. The Rev. Richard Reade, to Barkstone, Lincolnshire. The Rev. C. R. E. Awdry, to Draycot Cerne, Wiltshire. *Vicarages:* The Rev. Godfrey Arkwright to Heath and Anst Hocknall, Derbyshire. The Rev. Arthur H. Pakenham, to Barton Steeple, Oxfordshire. The Rev. D. L. Jones, to Mochwy, Carmarthen. The Rev. Henry Harvey, to Olveston, Gloucestershire.

**VACANCIES.**—Frimley Ash parish church, Surrey, diocese Winchester; value, £70; patron, Rector of Ash. Deanery of Waterford, Ireland; patron, the Crown; Very Rev. T. Townsend, promoted. Second Mastership of Highgate School, Middlesex; Rev. L. Evans, promoted. Mastership of Prescott Grammar School, Lancashire; salary, £150; preference given to a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge.

**SUMMARY OF THE ORDINATIONS HOLDEN ON SUNDAY, SEPT. 22, 1850.**—York, 9 deacons, 13 priests; Durham, 8 d., 6 p.; Carlisle, 1 d., 1 p.; Ely, 8 d., 5 p.; Exeter, 11 d., 4 p.; Lichfield, 12 d., 14 p.; Lincoln, 9 d., 5 p.; Oxford, 14 d., 2 p.; Ripon, 5 d., 15 p.; St. David's, 4 d., 17 p.; Worcester, 27 d., 22 p.; Down, 8 d., 5 d., 7 p.; Tuam, &c., 5 d., 3 p. Total—119 deacons, 114 priests. Of these were—Of Cambridge University, 37 deacons, 32 priests; Oxford, 39 d., 25 p.; Durham, 8 d., 4 p.; London, 3 d., 5 p.; Dublin, 18 d., 24 p.; Glasgow, 1 d.; St. Begh's College, 5 d., 4 p.; St. David's College, Lampeter, 4 d., 12 p. Literate persons, 4 d., 8 p.

**TESTIMONIALS.**—The following clergymen have lately received testimonials of affection and esteem:—The Rev. C. W. Richards, from the inhabitants of Ashbourn and Mapleton. The Rev. James Meyrick, Vicar of Westbury, Wilts, from his parishioners. The Rev. Humphrey Waldo Sibthorp, by twenty-two proprietors of land in Maplethorpe, for his eminent services in successfully defending the Maplethorpe title suit of sixteen years' duration. The Rev. C. W. A. Napier, Vicar, from the parishioners of Everecreech-cum-Chesterblade, on his departure from the parish. The Rev. Edward Gorton Penny, on his removal from the curacy of Thornbury. The Rev. James Meyrick, the late Vicar of Westbury, from some of the principal inhabitants. The Rev. John Ward, late Vicar of Great Bedwyn, from the parishioners generally; a second, from the young ladies of the congregation; and a third, from the members of a clerical club, to which he had been for many years attached. The Rev. J. Aldous, a purse of forty guineas, from the inhabitants of the city of Coventry, and a valuable gold watch from the parishioners of St. Peter's, on his resigning that curacy.

**THE LATE MR. GALE'S FAMILY.**—An application having been made to the Board of Managers of the new Asylum for Infant Orphans, Stamford-hill, on behalf of one of the children of the late unfortunate Mr. Gale the aeronaut, nine of whom with their mother are left utterly destitute by the recent melancholy accident, they have availed themselves of a provision in their rules, and have received the child into the Asylum at once, subject to the decision of the subscribers at the next election.

**THE WEST INDIA MAIL CONTRACT.**—The particulars of the mail contract recently entered into between the Admiralty and the West India Steam-ship Company, have just been printed and published by the Government. According to this document, the West India and Brazilian form one contract, which is to commence on the 1st January next, and to last eleven years. The company are to provide fifteen wooden steam-vessels—ten of them are to be of 400, four of 250, and one of 60 horse-power. They are to provide, also, a sailing-vessel of 100 tons burden. All these vessels are to have lightning conductors, and the commanders and chief and second officers must have certificates of fitness from the Board of Examiners appointed by act of Parliament. None of the small vessels are to perform the Atlantic service. The company are to receive £270,000 a year from Government; and the penalties to which they are liable are—£50,000 for non-performance of the contract; £500 for not starting from Southampton at the proper time; and £200 for not starting from any other port. They are bound to vary, if required, the route of their vessels employed in the North and South Atlantic Oceans, between the latitudes of 27° N. and 37° S. and 20° and 97° 52' W. longitude. They are to receive 9s. 10d. for every additional mile their vessels are required to perform in the course of a year beyond 547,296 nautical miles. They are bound to make improvements in the construction, equipment, and machinery of their vessels, as the advanced state of science may suggest. If the packet-station is removed from Southampton, they are to receive compensation for the expense of removal, and for diminution of receipts. In case of war, they are to be paid extra—that is, in the event of increase of rate of insurance, and of the freight of coals. But the extra pay is not to exceed in one year £75,000, nor are they to be paid for additional freight on more than 75,000 tons of coals annually. They are bound, if required, to convey as passengers on board each ship a limited number of officers in the navy, army, and civil service of her Majesty, and of non-commissioned officers and soldiers, at reduced fares.

**A TRAGIC AFFAIR.**—The *Cologne Gazette* mentions a frightful tragedy which has just been enacted on the Prusso-Polish borders. On the 1st of the present month ten Circassians delivered themselves up to the district commissary in Krassnitz, stating that they had deserted from the Russian garrison at Lowicz, because they were not permitted to return to their own country after having voluntarily served in the recent campaign in Hungary. They were all well armed and mounted, and the district commissary, not knowing what to do with them, forwarded them to his superior officer, the landrath (provincial councillor) in Inowracław, together with a written reclamation of the fugitives from the commander of the Caucasian troops in Lowicz. The landrath inquired of them what they wanted, and why they fled? The unhappy men all declared that they wished to take service in Prussia, being disgusted with the brutal ill-treatment they had met with from the Russian officers. They requested to be allowed to proceed to Berlin; but the landrath replied to them that that was impossible, and that they must deliver up their arms and allow themselves to be re-conveyed across the frontier, in obedience to the treaty between Russia and Prussia, which requires the immediate delivery to either of every deserter. They were then conducted to a barrack, which they refused to enter, saying they could accept none but free quarters. It was the intention of the landrath to have had them disarmed the moment they entered. They then declared themselves willing to return into Poland, but refused to give up their arms on any account. The civil authorities then called in the aid of the military, and 30 dragoons were ordered to take their arms by force. Seeing the dragoons approaching, the Circassians spurred their horses round and fled, pursued by the dragoons. During this flight several shots were fired by both parties. A corporal of dragoons was shot dead, and several others wounded. Two wounded and one unwounded Circassian were also taken prisoners, and the bodies of two dead were brought in to Inowracław in the afternoon. The remainder fled into two houses on the road-side, about two thousand yards from Inowracław. Here they barricaded themselves, and were formally surrounded. One house was set on fire, but the daring men fled into the other. Infantry was then ordered up from another neighbouring village; 40 men arrived and opened a fire on the second house with rockets. It soon caught. Four of its courageous tenants rushed out of the door, firing their rifles, but were received with a shower of balls, which put an end to one, and wounded the other three; the fifth was burned to death in the house. An infantry private fell a victim to their rifles during the time they occupied the second house. In this affair three Circassians were killed, and five dangerously wounded; three of the latter cannot survive their wounds, so that only four will be delivered up to Russia. Two of the soldiers were killed, and four wounded.

## IRELAND.

**MIXED EDUCATION.**—Dr. Slattery, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cashel, has addressed the following letter to the *Freeman's Journal*, in reference to several newspaper attacks recently made against him, and to the letter of Mr. Corballis on the Queen's Colleges:—

Sir,—It appears that my humble name has been dragged before the public during the course of this week in the pages of some of your contemporaries, for what purpose I am at a loss to conceive, unless it were to draw me into a newspaper controversy on a vitally important question upon which the highest authority in the Catholic Church has already pronounced. If such was the object these parties had in view, they will find themselves grievously disappointed; for neither the taunts of Mr. Corballis, or of his exponent in the *Post*, nor the truthless assertions of the *Mail* shall turn me from the course which I have marked out for myself in reference to that question. Let others act as they may in this respect; for my part I will not compromise the dignity of the high station which I so unworthily occupy. I may be taunted, I may be sneered at and insulted, but no attack that can be made upon me shall ever induce me to forget for a moment the respect I owe to my own character as a prelate and as a gentleman. I pray you to excuse this trespass on your columns, and I have the honour to remain, your obliged and faithful servant, M. SLATTERY.

\* I was not "a Sizar of Trinity College," I was not "fed and educated there gratuitously," I was not "taught astronomy by Dr. Magee," nor "Greek by Dr. Graves," nor "history by Dr. Millar."

This note refers to a statement put forth by the *Dublin Evening Mail* relative to Dr. Slattery's antecedents.

**PREPARATION OF FLAX.**—In several of the most heavily-burdened of the electoral divisions in Ireland, it has been decided to form a voluntary rate, to be managed by a committee, composed of the principal owners of property in the district, to be called the Industrial Committee. The exertions of the committee are directed to the best means of reducing the burdens of the poor-rates, by affording profitable employment to the poor people. After mature consideration, several of the committees have decided that the only source of employment within their reach was the preparation of flax for the market. The spinning of the fabric was generally given up, as it was found that the women employed could not earn more than 14d. per day. Until very recently, the growth of flax had been all but given up in several parts of the county of Cork; but, as from £7 to £8 per acre has been in many cases offered to the farmer if they would grow the plant, it is intended to sow a much larger breadth of land with flax than formerly. The secretary of one of the industrial committees alluded to states, that, if they could find employment for the winter, which would enable them to give even so small a sum as 4d. to a man, 3d. to a woman, and 2d. to a child per day, they would think themselves in a most happy state.

**O'CONNELL'S GRAVE.**—A short time ago there appeared in a Cork paper of Conservative politics a plausibly told tourist's anecdote about O'Connell's grave at Glasnevin, which has since been made the text of sundry moralizings on human vicissitudes and Irish ingratitude, both in Irish and English journals. The story was by "an excursionist" from Cork, and was to the effect that the guide at Glasnevin told him that O'Connell's coffin, which is in vault in that cemetery, was actually in pawn for the money paid for bringing it from Genoa; and that until that money was paid no other monument would be raised to the Irish leader, nor his coffin be allowed away. It turns out, however, as might have been expected, that the story, as far as the only point in it goes, is utterly untrue. The guide in question, who happens to be the superintendent of the Cemetery works, and has been in the employment of the Glasnevin Cemetery Company, from its origin, under O'Connell, some twenty years ago, denies in the most explicit terms that he has ever made any such statement, or one from which such meaning could be deduced; and, in fact, that he could not have done so, seeing that he was well aware that it was not true. It is an ill wind, however, that blows no good; and the idle story, with the comments made on it, will have the effect, no doubt, of giving an impulse to the committee of the O'Connell monument, who were taking their work rather leisurely. The *Freeman* states that the monument committee, after a year or more of languor, has at length become business-like and active, and that George Petrie, an eminent Irish artist, having been commissioned to furnish the design, has completed the drawings.

**LACE MANUFACTURE.**—A new branch of industry (the manufacture of lace) is about to be opened in Limerick in connexion with two religious institutions in that city, the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy and that of the Good Shepherd. The latter have already commenced the work in the pauper schools superintended by them, and the lace already manufactured has been of a texture to afford unqualified satisfaction to Mr. Russell, upon whose encouragement and order the manufacture has been undertaken. A lady connected with the sisterhood has been brought over from Belgium to instruct the pauper children.

## GREAT SALE OF ARTICLES OF VERTU AND ART.

The great sale, by Messrs. Farebrother, Clark, and Lye, which commenced this week at Coleby, in Lincolnshire, and is to extend over twenty-four days, is exciting a far-and-wide spread of public interest in that part of the country. Amongst the costly and elegant plate, &c., there are many exquisitely wrought articles, and some fine antique silver-gilt rose-water dishes, with a pair of waiters which formed part of the Strawberry Hill collection, one having in the centre a fine medallion of Henry VIII., and the other a medallion of the ill-fated Anna Boleyn. The jewellery, &c., comprises magnificent head ornaments, necklaces, &c., and various ancient rings, including one found at Riseholme, another near the Lincoln West Common, another in Newport, another at Woodhall Spa, and another in the Castle-dyke, besides a variety of fine old silver rings. Objects of fresh and varied interest crowd upon the sight with every shifting of the eye, and the spectator is tempted to exclaim that he is bewildered in the masses of beautiful and curious articles. Napoleon's signet-ring and sword arrest his attention and awaken a passing reflection, which is put to flight by some such object as a ring worn by the adherents of Charles I., containing an enamel portrait of the martyr King, or the antique rosary of the Lady of Loreto, or the miniature of the old Chevalier; and of antique watches, snuff-boxes, pistols, &c., there is a profusion.

The collection of coins, medals, tokens, and monastic seals is rather extensive: there are 180 Lincolnshire tradesmen's tokens, sets of Greek and Roman gold coins, rare coins of Stephen and Henry I., a penny of Edward the Confessor, a quarter noble of Edward III., a rose noble of Edward IV., a penny of Rufus, sets of English coins arranged in reigns, curious monastic seals, and splendid coronation medals.

Amongst the paintings are fine ancient portraits of Luther, Erasmus, Melancthon, Wycliffe, and Calvin; Vandyck's portrait of Charles I.; a family portrait of Sir R. Kaye, Dean of Lincoln, by Sir Joshua Reynolds; a portrait of the Earl of Strafford, by Vandyck; a portrait of Lord Burghley, by the same master; a portrait of the Princess (afterwards Queen) Elizabeth, by Holbein; besides a variety of pictures by the ancient and modern masters.

The library numbers 10,000 volumes, and, as naturally to be expected, so extensive a collection must contain much of little value; but in all branches of literature the collection is rich, and many of the works are extremely rare and costly: it is seldom, indeed, that a library of so diverse a character comes to the hammer. The MSS. comprise numerous volumes in the handwriting of Sir R. Kaye, a Roman missal, and various other beautifully illuminated papers, collections of monastic charters and deeds, several ancient documents relating to Lincolnshire, and a curious diary of Dr. Kaye, a physician in the time of William III.; it contains many prescriptions, and there is little doubt that it was from this ancestral record that Lady Kaye, the mother of the late Mr. Mainwaring, obtained the medical knowledge which enabled her to render extensive service to the neighbouring poor. Almost all over Lincolnshire "Lady Kaye's cough mixture" is very popular—the prescription having been given to the druggists, and carried from one shop to another, till scarcely a druggist of the county is ignorant of its components. Of maps, music, illustrated works, and architectural engravings, there is a very extensive and fine collection.

There is also an assortment of curious and valuable clocks, silver chisellings illustrative of classical, historical, and religious subjects, miniatures of the ancient nobility, enamel portraits of the Napoleon family, and almost endless varieties of antique and Oriental articles. The library contains several magnificent cabinets, caskets, clocks, silver statuettes, and bronzes.

The vestibule contains, amongst many rare things, a series of marble busts, and an ancient Egyptian statue of the Pharaoh Memphis. The park and gardens are ornamented with full-sized statues, part of which once belonged to the gallery of Friedrich August, King of Poland. The dining-room and drawing-rooms abound with gems. In the reception-room are the splendidly-carved chairs, altar-table, &c., intended by Mr. Mainwaring for Hackthorn church; four imposing colossal oak carvings, executed by Delvaux of Nivelles, representing Marsyas bound to a tree, after his defeat by Apollo, Pan, Hercules, and a gladiator. These four figures alone cost Mr. Mainwaring £700. In addition to these, there are some fine Etruscan vases, Egyptian monumental urns, &c.

The cellars are rich in wines, spirits, and ale; and not the least attractive part of the sale (odd as the reference seems after a glance at the rarities referred to) will be the celebrated Coleby breed of pigs, on which Mr. Mainwaring justly prided himself. The auction is held in a large building erected for the purpose on the lawn. The mansion itself presents no attractive features; most of the rooms are exceedingly low, and it is understood that Sir Charles Tempest, to whom the property belongs, purposes pulling down and rebuilding nearly the whole, and to make it his own residence.

The demand for catalogues has been very great, and many thousand persons have flocked to view the property.

**TESTIMONIAL TO THE AUTHOR OF THE "NAVAL BIOGRAPHY."**—It is truly gratifying to perceive the manner in which the service has responded to the invitation of a few of its seniors to present W. O'Byrne, Esq., the unenumerated compiler of the "Naval Biography," with some substantial acknowledgment of the great and important services he has rendered the profession. Mr. O'Byrne may well be proud of the list of contributions, not so much on account of the sterling value of the various amounts subscribed, as of the array of high, gallant, and distinguished names that compose the list. We truly hope to see, in addition to what has already appeared, the names of other gallant men of the service, whose deeds Mr. O'Byrne has imperishably recorded.—*United Service Gazette*.

Dr. Townsend, the newly appointed Bishop of Meath, is the son of Thomas Townsend, Esq., barrister, who was several years the proprietor and editor of a newspaper called *The Correspondent*, now merged in the *Dublin Evening Packet*, and son-in-law of a gentleman named Spread, of Limerick, who, before his death, had been long the land agent of the Marquis of Lansdowne.

Agreeably to annual practice, the pix, or quality of the silver plate assayed and marked at the Edinburgh Assay of Pix, during the year 1849-50, was, on Monday last, tried by the Assay Master of the Incorporation of Goldsmiths, in presence of the Court of Wardens, and the same was found to be of the standard appointed by the act of Parliament. The letter for next year was directed to be changed to T, old English.



DANISH ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

THE news from the seat of war this week is replete with disaster to the cause of the Duchies. The attack on the extreme western point of the Danish position, Friedrichstadt, has failed more signally even than the assault a few weeks ago on the extreme eastern point, Missunde, and with far greater loss than in that case. The moral discouragement and depression resulting from such repeated failures, though natural enough under such circumstances, augur badly for the future of the Duchy cause.

We briefly noticed last week the commencement of the operations against Friedrichstadt, which the Duchy troops, after some measures directed during the four preceding days against the town, were at last ordered to storm. In the afternoon of the 4th inst., after a cannonade, which lasted the whole day, the troops forming the storming parties were ordered to advance. They did so in three columns, one by the *chaussée* that crosses the marshy level from the town to Seeth, a second along the Treene-dyke, and the third by the Eyder-dyke. On all three points the attack failed. The 6th battalion of Holsteiners acted most bravely, but the Danes poured forth such a murderous fire as almost to annihilate it. All the captains were left killed or wounded on the spot—a circumstance but seldom recorded in the annals of military warfare.

This fact is admitted in General Willisen's own official report. The General estimates his total loss to have been about 200 or 300 killed and wounded, but more impartial accounts consider it to have been 1000 to 1500. The loss of the Danes was calculated at about 400, among whom were many officers.

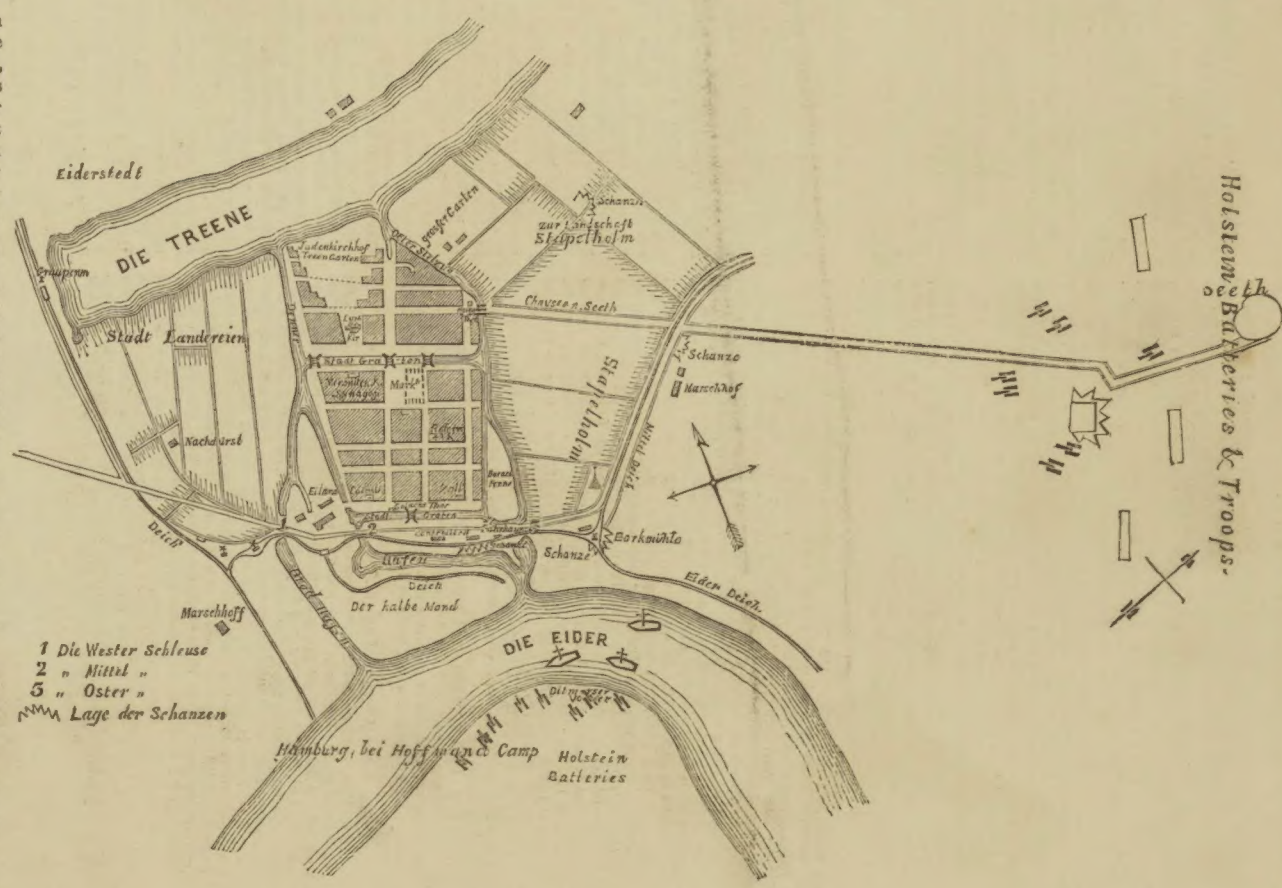
The States held a sitting at Kiel on the 5th, when the following resolutions were agreed to:—

1. The *Staatshalterschaft* is authorised to increase the number of the army above its present force, and to obtain that increase as rapidly as possible.
2. A sum of 3,292,687 marks is placed at its disposal to defray the cost of the above increase.
3. The sum required by the War Department for the second half of the year 1850, amounting (exclusive of the above-stated sum) to 11,261,890 marks, is voted; this amount is entirely at the discretionary disposal of the Department of War.
4. That the sum of 1,250,000 marks be issued in notes of 2½ marks (one thaler premium) each.
5. That, to cover the increased expenditure voted, a forced loan be levied on both property and income, according to the terms of the law already existing, of one per cent. The Government is empowered to levy an additional half per cent., if the amount realised is not sufficient for the purpose. The loan bears 4½ per cent. interest. Income and property below a fixed amount are exempted from the contribution.

The President, in closing the sitting, said:—"We have adopted measures that, for the time, will impose heavy sacrifices on the country. We will pay, we will arm, we will fight, if an honourable peace is not obtained. Firm as



SEAT OF THE WAR.



PLAN OF FRIEDRICHSTADT.



BURNING OF THE LESSER CAMP, AT KOCHENDORF.

the German oak—firm as the Schleswig-Holstein beech—is the confidence of the Duchies in Germany. The last intelligence from the army is not favourable, but it shall not depress us. Schleswig-Holstein for ever!" The Chamber separated with a *hoch* for the "Fatherland."

## THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

The large Engraving shows a portion of the Danish Artillery; with Infantry, on the left of the view.

Next is a plan of the Seat of War; and then, a Plan of Friedrichstadt:—No. 1. Die Wester Schleuse. 2. Mittel. 3. Oster. The difficulty of storming the place will be seen, from there being only the one road marked below, across the marshy ground. It is now all under water in front of the town.



GENERAL KROGH, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE DANISH TROOPS.

Friedrichstadt, it may be stated, is a town containing about 2400 inhabitants. It is built wholly in the neat Dutch style, and is, indeed, of Dutch origin. It was, in 1620, a Friesland village, called Seebüll. Duke Frederick III., of Schleswig-Holstein, being applied to by a number of fugitives from Holland, persecuted Arminians, or remonstrants, permitted them to settle in this village, with full liberty to retain their own religious faith and forms. They reclaimed the neighbouring lands from the river by large dykes and sluices in the Dutch manner, and gave the town its present appearance. The place prospered, and the people, out of gratitude to their protector, changed its name to Friedrichstadt. It contains a Lutheran, a Memnonite, and an Arminian Church; in the last service is still performed in the Dutch language. There is also a Roman Catholic Chapel and a Jews' Synagogue. The Lutheran Church has, it is said, been set on fire by the bombardment, and was burning when the last accounts left.

The Portrait of General Krogh, Commander-in-Chief of the Danish forces, is from an accredited print.

It will be remembered that a short time since, the Emperor of Russia granted to the Danish General a decoration, which was accompanied by the following letter from the Czar:—"We have admired the bravery and prudence manifested by you on the 24th and 25th of July, at the battle of Istedt, where the valiant Danish troops worthily defended, under your orders, the rights of their Sovereign, our ally and friend. Wishing to give you a proof of our gratitude, we name you Chevalier of the Order of St. Anne of the first class, and we send you the insignia of the order in diamonds.—NICHOLAS, Peterhof, August 7, 1850.

Next is an Engraving of the Burning of the Lesser Camp at Kochendorf, already described, with the attack on Eckernförde.

Lastly, is the Porte at Rendsburg, a picturesque scene, with its gabled and half-timbered houses, its pretty inn, &c., though the peaceful aspect of the place is broken by the appearance of the soldiery.

## NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

## NEW SCALE OF PAY AND PROVISIONS IN THE NAVY.

A circular has just been issued from the Admiralty to all captains and commanders of Queen's ships in commission, stating that her Majesty has been graciously pleased, with the view of improving the condition of the petty officers, seamen, and marines of the fleet, to direct that the following alterations should be made in the scale of the victualling and pay of the Royal navy, viz:—

1. The allowance of salt meat to be increased from three-quarters of a pound to a pound per man per day.

2. The allowance of sugar to be likewise increased; and mustard and pepper to be substituted for a certain portion of oatmeal and vinegar.

3. The allowance of spirits to be reduced, and a compensation in money to be granted for such reduction, as shown in the annexed scale.

4. The pay of the navy to be recast at a daily rate, and the compensation above mentioned to be blended with, and form part of, the pay.

5. The calendar to be substituted for the lunar month in the pay of the wages.

With respect to the allowance of grog and compensation-money, the following orders are issued:—

1. Admirals, captains, lieutenants, and ward-room officers.—Half present allowance; no compensation allowance.

2. Mates, assistant surgeons, second masters, and clerks.—Half present allowance; savings price for half allowance, blended with pay.

3. Midshipmen, masters' assistant, clerks' assistant, and boys of First Class.—Half present allowance at the discretion of the captain; savings blended with pay.

4. Cadets and boys of Second Class.—No allowance; savings price for whole, blended with pay.

5. Assistant engineers, warrant officers, petty officers, able seamen, and others of that class, ordinary seamen, non-commissioned officers, and privates of Royal Marines.—Half present allowance; compensation, 3s. 6d. per man per calendar month.

6. Second Class ordinary seamen, handmen, and others of that class.—Half present allowance; compensation, 2s. 6d. per man per calendar month.

7. The allowance of grog is to be served out at dinner-time only, the evening serving being discontinued; and all sale, barter, loan, or transfer of grog is strictly prohibited. No raw spirits to be issued to any one, unless by the special directions of the captain. In case of persisting drunkenness, the captains or commanding officers of her Majesty's ships are authorised to charge against the pay of the person so offending a sum not exceeding the amount of compensation money, such mulct or abatement to be charged against the party on the ship's book, and to be reported in the quarterly returns of punishments. No grog to be allowed to naval cadets, or boys of the 2nd class. The allowance of grog to midshipmen, master's assistants, clerk's assistants, and boys of the 1st class, to be issued only by the special written directions of the captain,

and when not issued is to be paid for as savings. If any man should not wish to take up his allowance of grog, he will be paid the savings price for it; or he may, if he prefer it, be allowed to take up in lieu  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. of tea, and 1 oz. of sugar, in addition to the established allowance of those articles. The savings price on tea is to be in future 1s. per pound, and that on sugar 3d. per pound. In cases where salt meat shall have lost more than half its weight in boiling, the captain or commanding officer is, on satisfying himself of the correctness of the fact, to authorise the paymaster and purser to issue an additional portion of raw salt meat, equal to half the original allowance. The fat or skimmings of the coppers which may not be required for the use of the ship is to be saved, and put into casks, and to be delivered into the charge of the paymaster and purser of the ship, who is to return it into store at any of her Majesty's depôts; but, in the event of his not being able to comply with this regulation, he is to obtain a written order from his Captain to dispose of the same at the most favourable price for the Government, taking credit for the same in his account, and debiting himself with the proceeds of sale. On the delivery of the above fat or skimmings into the charge of the paymaster and purser, he is to apply to the Captain for authority to pay to the cook of the ship one-half of the value of the fat (out of which sum one-fourth is to be divided among the cook's mates, the remaining three-fourths to belong to the cook); the other half is to be appropriated to the use, and for the benefit, of the ship's company, in the manner which may be deemed most advisable by the Captain. The savings price of the fat for carrying out the above arrangement is to be £1 per cwt.

INGENIOUS INVENTION.—A very ingenious and highly interesting article of great utility has been introduced at Margate, having for its object the preservation of lives from shipwreck or other disasters at sea. It can hardly be called a boat, although it is intended to be used as such, when emergency demands; it is composed of 30 cylinders, each capable of holding one person, who is to remain in an upright position, the whole of which is confined in a stout



REDSBURG.

Vasey on the Teeth.—Beatrice, by P. S. Jones.—The Iliad of Homer, translated.—Strickland's Historic Scenes.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

## EXTENSIVE SEIZURE OF STOLEN PLATE.

The apprehension by the police, at the close of last week, of Mr. Thomas Charles Sirrell, an extensive and old-established dealer in gold, silver, and jewellery, carrying on business at 53 and 54, Barbican, in the City, caused great astonishment to all acquainted with the firm.

The circumstances which led to it were as follows:—For some time past, burglaries of a very daring character have been continually taking place in the outskirts of Liverpool and the neighbouring towns, and every stratagem was resorted to with a view of detecting the thieves, but without avail. A few weeks ago, however, a daring burglary was committed at the residence of the priests attached to St. Anthony's Roman Catholic Chapel, in Scotland-road, when not only was a lot of plate belonging to the sacred edifice carried off, but also the whole of the collection, a large amount, which had been made on the previous day in aid of the chapel funds. This was followed by a robbery of a more daring and extensive character. The mansion of the Rev. Mr. Fisher, of the Roman Catholic Chapel at Little Crosby, was entered, the sacrists broken open, and the whole of the massive silver vessels used for sacramental purposes purloined, besides a quantity of other description of plate. At the time not the least trace could be obtained of the burglars or of the spoil, but last week the Liverpool detectives obtained possession of a letter addressed to Mr. Sirrell. The contents offered to him for sale a certain description of plate, and the circumstance of its answering the character of that stolen from the chapel aroused suspicion. Having satisfied themselves as to the authors of the letter, they re-sealed it, and forwarded it through the post to Mr. Sirrell, in Barbican, having previously arranged the security of the answer, should one be forwarded. Mr. Sirrell duly replied. The letter was seen by the police, and afterwards delivered to the parties to whom it was addressed. On that same evening two boxes were sent by the London and North-western Railway from Liverpool, directed to Mr. Sirrell, 54, Barbican, London. Within a short time after the departure of the boxes, two men of rather respectable appearance, named Martin McGuire and William McAuley, were arrested in the vicinity of the town, and Mr. Kehoe, an expert member of the detectives, was despatched up to London by Mr. Dowling, the superintendent of the force, to take the necessary steps in the matter. On reaching the metropolis, Kehoe obtained the aid of Inspector Lund and Sergeants Whitcher and Shaw, of the London detective force, who accompanied him to Mr. Sirrell's house. After some hesitation (Mr. Sirrell at the moment doubting that they were the parties they represented themselves to be) they were admitted, and in the shop were found the two boxes which had just arrived by railway. On their being forced open, one was found to contain the sacramental vessels, and in the other box was a quantity of smelted silver, with McGuire's name written upon a piece of paper. It should be stated that Mr. Sirrell had admitted that he had received a letter from Liverpool in respect to the purchasing of some plate, and on a file in the counting house was a letter from McAuley relative to the sacramental vessels. Mr. Sirrell was then informed that he must consider himself in custody on suspicion of receiving stolen goods; and, a telegraphic message having been forwarded to Mr. Dowling, the superintendent of the Liverpool force, arrangements were made for Mr. Sirrell's immediate removal to Liverpool.

During this proceeding, the detectives made a careful examination of the stock on Mr. Sirrell's premises, and from a variety of circumstances they felt justified in removing it to Scotland-yard. It comprised plate and jewellery of every description, consisting of manufactured silver and silver in bar, gold and silver watch-cases, rings, brooches, and other articles of as costly a character, the whole amounting to a value of little less than from £50,000 to £60,000. The seizure appears likely to bring to light robberies of an important character in London and elsewhere. Already two owners of purloined articles have identified their property among the stock of Mr. Sirrell. Mr. Argent, of the Rainbow Tavern, Fleet-street, has recognised plate belonging to himself from which the mark had been almost obliterated. Mr. Lovegrove, of the London Coffee-house, has also claimed some spoons and forks; and the proprietor of Dolly's Chop-house, in Paternoster-row, has been communicated with on the subject of some articles supposed to have been stolen from his coffee-room.

Mr. Sirrell was one of the largest purchasers of silver and jewellery in the metropolis, probably in the kingdom, and it is said the house was well known in the trade as giving the best price. He never attended public sales, but bought very largely of small dealers who did, and it was well known amongst them that they could with confidence send their plate to him, and depend upon getting the highest value it could produce in the market. Since his apprehension the shop has been closed.

On Tuesday, McAuley, McGuire, and Sirrell were brought before the magistrates at Liverpool, where the stolen property was produced and was recognised by the Rev. Mr. Fisher, his servant, and another person. The accused were remanded to Tuesday next, both on the charge of robbing Mr. Fisher's house and that of Mrs. Finley, of Toxteth-park.

**GREAT CHESS MATCH.**—Arrangements are in progress for a great chess match, to be played by "amateurs of all nations," during the Exhibition of 1851. The idea originated with Mr. Staunton, the first known player in the world; and the first to respond to it was a player at Calcutta, who has forwarded a handsome subscription. It is proposed to have a number of "chess tournaments," the entries to be £5 each, and the first prize £500. Another suggestion is, that the English chess clubs shall each send a champion player, with a moderate sum as entrance money, and the winner of the match to receive the prize, in the form of a handsome trophy, in silver.

**EAST GREENWICH RAGGED SCHOOLS.**—The annual meeting of the friends and supporters of this institution took place on Wednesday evening, at the Literary Institution, Blackheath. Captain Rowley, R.N., presided; and there was a numerous attendance of the ladies and gentlemen of the neighbourhood. The chairman, in introducing the business, stated in proof of his conviction that a large amount of good had been effected already, notwithstanding the short period during which the schools had been in full operation, that, to his knowledge, one of the boys taught in the ragged school having found a sovereign, instead of applying it to his own use, took pains to discover the party who had lost it, and restored it forthwith. (Loud cheers.) The report stated that the East Greenwich Ragged Schools were commenced in 1847; they were situated in Norfolk-place, to the east of Greenwich Hospital, in the midst of a population of 10,000, comprising one of the poorest districts in the vicinity of London. The establishment consisted of two working divisions. First, the Evening Ragged School, which met thrice a week, and in which all the teachers, including the schoolmaster of the Infant School, were voluntary. The average attendance for the past six months had been about eighty. Secondly, the Infant Ragged School, which was superintended by a committee of ladies, who took it in turn to attend daily, and also undertook to collect the funds necessary for its management, about £60 per annum. The children were instructed in the Scriptures, reading, writing, arithmetic, &c.; and great care was taken to exclude those from other schools, or whose parents could afford to pay for instruction elsewhere. The average attendance for the past six months had been sixty boys and seventy girls, and the progress was most satisfactory. The buildings for the schools were now completed; and about £70 was required to defray their expense, and place the schools in an effective working condition. The treasurer's account showed a gross receipt of £302, of which £23 had been paid for rent and taxes up to 1849, £100 for the lease of Norfolk-place, £66 to Mr. Trafford, the builder (leaving £30 due), and the remainder had been disbursed in the management of the schools.

**ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL, GRAY'S-INN ROAD.**—The weekly board thankfully acknowledged the receipt of a Bank of England note for £50, No. T O 28,170, dated May 9th, 1848, found in the subscription-box at the gates of the Hospital. Oct. 9th, 1850.

**ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.**—The usual monthly meeting of this society was held on Monday evening; G. R. Waterhouse, Esq., president, in the chair. Mr. Guyon and Mr. Potter were elected subscribers to the society. Mr. S. Stevens exhibited some beautiful new *Lepidoptera* he had received from Mr. Bates, from Ega, on the Upper Amazon; Mr. Shepherd exhibited specimens of *Aphomia anella* from Dover; Mr. Bond exhibited an hermaphrodite *Arcia carya*, and a curious variety of *Sphinx ligustri*. Mr. Westwood exhibited a *Coccinella septempunctata* and a lepidopterous larva impaled on the thorns of furze bushes; these had been found in Scotland by Mr. Gould, and in this case they could not have been so impaled by shrikes, as these birds are not known to occur so far north. An extremely interesting paper by Mr. Newman, "on the various ways different species of bees have of abstracting honey from snapdragons," was then read.

**THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND AND THE EXHIBITION OF 1851.**—In accordance with the proposal made by the council at the last annual meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, the next great show will be held in Hyde Park, contemporaneously with the Exhibition of the works of all nations. It is, however, to be exclusively confined to the show of cattle, the agricultural implement department having been undertaken by the commissioners. His Grace the Duke of Richmond, as president of the society, having submitted the proposal to the Commissioners of the Woods and Forests, it was promptly adopted. The cattle show will be held in the north-west angle of the Park, called the "Battery," extending from the boundary wall of Kensington Gardens to the Serpentine River; giving a clear space of nearly 40 acres of ground, which will be surrounded with a temporary paling, and the interior fitted up with cattle sheds. The approaches are to be from the Bayswater side of the Park, so as not to interfere with the Exhibition. The council have resolved to offer a much larger number of prizes for stock than has been customarily allotted, as an additional inducement to competition. The commissioners of the Exhibition having provided for the implement department, the sum hitherto set apart by the society for that purpose, amounting generally to about £400, becomes available.

**THE HUNGARIAN REVOLUTION.**—On Wednesday afternoon a meeting of the Hungarian refugees now resident in London was held at the Hanover-square Rooms, in commemoration of the late struggle for the independence of their native country. There were a good many ladies present, and some English gentlemen who sympathise in the cause. The meeting was not conducted in the way that English meetings are. The movement seemed to have originated with some six or eight patriotic Hungarian gentlemen, who successively delivered orations in reference to the subject, with great animation, and which were enthusiastically applauded by the audience. With one exception, these addresses were in the German language, and were therefore not generally understood. It was understood that it is the intention of the committee to draw up an address to the Hungarian nation in reference to the massacre of Count Batthyany and others who fell in the late conflicts.

## CHURCH-RATES.

**CLERKENWELL.**—On Wednesday evening a public meeting was held at the Crown Tavern, Clerkenwell-green, to devise means of resisting a new church-rate made by the trustees of the parish on the 18th ult. The chair was taken by Mr. G. Croucher, overseer and trustee. Mr. W. Mason, a poor-law guardian, proposed a resolution expressing surprise and indignation at the intolerant conduct of the trustee board, in attempting to levy another obnoxious rate for church purposes, and characterising the act as unnecessary as well as illegal, and calculated to create prejudice and to foster animosities and dissensions among the parishioners. He said it was to be regretted that men in office should set public opinion at defiance. Though the rate now about to be enforced was only one penny in the pound, yet the principle involved was of great importance. The pretence for levying this new rate was the repairs recently made in Pentonville Chapel; but in truth, while the amount expended there was about £200, the amount sought to be raised was £750, or more than three times what was required. The parties to this unjust impost had been invited to attend, and he called upon them to defend the course pursued. Notwithstanding the improvement which had taken place recently in some branches of trade, there was still so much distress in the parish as to render the levying of the proposed rate as oppressive as it was unjust. Mr. Bidel, a trustee, said that in board he had learnt that the repairs of Pentonville Chapel had cost about £250. Then there was £50 a year for the beadle's salary, and some further expenditure might be required for the suppression of bad houses. He had put the question whether a halfpenny rate would be sufficient, and the reply was in the negative. In signing the authority for the rate, he conscientiously believed that he was taking a proper step. Even the chairman of the meeting had declared that he would support a rate of one halfpenny. The resolution was carried unanimously. On the motion of Mr. Bennett, seconded by Mr. Moore, the meeting pledged itself to aid by every means in its power a determined opposition to the rate.

**ST. JOHN'S, SOUTHWARK.**—On Wednesday, the long-protracted struggle on the question of the imposition of a rate for the repairs, &c., of the parish church of St. John's, Southwark, was brought to a final termination, and the fourpenny rate, in opposition to a motion for a six months' adjournment of the vestry in order that in the meantime the present wardens should be out of office, was carried by a majority of 52. The announcement was received with loud cheers by the church party, who directed a merry peal to be rung in celebration of their triumph.

**SITTINGS OF THE INSOLVENT DEBTORS COURT.**—The Courts for ball cases and motions on Thursday. The several Courts will be soon open for the hearing of cases. A rule was made that future cases should be allotted to the three commissioners, excluding Mr. Commissioner Harris, absent from indisposition; but it has been suspended, in the expectation that Mr. Harris, who has not sat for some months, would discharge his duties as a Commissioner in Court.

**THE LATE BARONESS DE ROTHSCHILD.**—At a public meeting of members of the Jewish persuasion, held on Wednesday evening, at the Sussex Hall, Leadenhall-treet, an address of condolence to Baron de Rothschild, M.P., and family, on the loss they had sustained by the death of the Baroness de Rothschild, and the establishment in the Jewish schools of a scholarship, to be called the "Hannah Rothschild Scholarship," were resolved on, and a subscription was commenced for the latter purpose.

**ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL.**—A quarterly meeting of the governors of the Royal Free Hospital was held on Wednesday, in the board room of the institution (Captain Roxburgh in the chair), when the report from the weekly board stated that 6991 patients had been under treatment during the last quarter, that the expenditure had exceeded the income by £227, but that the committee felt the strongest hope that, through the benevolence of the public, there would be no necessity for diminishing their sphere of usefulness.

**THE SERPENTINE.**—Mr. Lilwall, honorary secretary to the "Serpentine Purifying Association" having addressed Lord Seymour on the subject of additional water supplies to the Serpentine, received a letter from his Lordship in reply, informing him that the water in question is largely supplied from the Chelsea water-works and the Orange-street works, and that steps are now being taken to make an accurate measurement of the supply. With reference to Mr. Lilwall's proposal to have water conveyed from the Exhibition building to the Serpentine, Lord Seymour states that he considers such a plan objectionable.

**WESTMINSTER REGISTRATION.**—On Wednesday, J. F. McQueen, Esq., the Revising Barrister, held a Court, in the Vice-Chancellor's Court, Westminster, for the revision of the list of voters for the city and liberty of Westminster. There were 32 new claims and no objections. The proceedings presented no feature of interest.

**SOMNAMBULISM EXTRAORDINARY.**—Shortly after two o'clock on last Sunday morning the pedestrians of the New-road and the neighbourhood of West-street were thrown into a state of great excitement and surprise by the extraordinary freaks of a female somnambulist, who was parading, dancing, and acting in the middle of the road, with nothing on but her chemise. Miss Mary Ann Evans, a young girl, residing at 40, West-street, had from her infancy been troubled with somnambulism, but her walks were generally confined to her sleeping apartment, though at times she would make the circuit of the house in which she might be staying. It appears that on Saturday evening she was accompanied by a gentleman of the name of Devonport to Sadler's Wells Theatre, who, after seeing her safely home, bade her adieu. A female friend, who was sleeping in the same apartment, affirms that she was undressed and in bed about ten minutes, and then she rose and went down stairs. The young lady, not being acquainted with the fact that her friend was a somnambulist, took no notice of her quitting the room, but some thirty minutes passing away and Miss Evans not returning, she was induced to go down stairs also, when to her astonishment she discovered the street-door wide open. Search was made for the missing young lady, and in about a quarter of an hour afterwards she was brought back in the care of one of the constables of the G division, who had kindly divested himself of his great-coat to cover the somnambulist with. From his statement it appears that a long distance down the New-road he saw something white flitting about the road, and hastening to see what it was, discovered Miss Evans acting before an astonished audience of some 50 persons in the most tragic manner, and at intervals exclaiming "My own Devonport—he or his life I will have," and it was with the greatest difficulty that she was awakened, and the moment she became conscious she burst into a fit of crying, which lasted several hours.

**RESPECT FOR RELIGION IN MARYLEBONE WORKHOUSE.**—At the Board of Guardians in Marylebone Workhouse, on Friday week, Mr. Churchwarden Bridgeman asked whether the report that a pauper dressed in a surplice officiated as clergyman during the chapel's absence was true? Language, a pauper, and clerk to the chaplain, having been sent for, gave the following version of the affair:—"During the absence of the chaplain, the gentleman appointed to act in his place absented himself on a Wednesday, when he should have performed divine service for the paupers. After waiting some time, and the congregation betraying unequivocal symptoms of impatience, I went to the master and asked him if I should discharge the congregation. He replied 'No,' and desired me to put on the surplice and read prayers. (Laughter.) I accordingly put on the surplice—(immense laughter)—and proceeded to the chapel, mounted the desk, and read prayers. The congregation tittered while I was reading prayers." Mr. Bridgeman moved the insertion of the occurrence on the minutes. (Hear.) The motion was carried, and the guardians separated.

**PHILLIPS' FIRE ANNIHILATOR.**—Another demonstration of the powers of this invention, on a somewhat larger scale than hitherto practised, took place on Tuesday, in Battersea-fields. To show the value of the vapour both on sea and land, a house and an old ship were the objects experimented upon. The house was a tolerably substantial building, containing six rooms, each of which were fitted up with rough furniture, so that it might present all the appearances of an inhabited dwelling. In the hold of the ship a quantity of hogheads, casks, and other things were stowed, to represent a general cargo. Visitors were admitted into the house and on board the vessel, and every facility was afforded to show them the inflammable nature of the contents. Fire was applied to the house a short time after eleven o'clock, when the flames soon issued from the windows and other apertures; after the fire had been allowed to rage for the space of five minutes, it seemed certain, under ordinary circumstances, that the house and its contents were doomed. Orders were then given to apply the vapour, which was done from two machines, one at the rear and the other at the front of the house. Almost immediately after the machines were brought to bear upon the burning mass, a sensible diminution of the fire took place, and room after room was acted upon with like result. Twelve minutes after Mr. Phillips appeared on the roof, and made a signal that the house was saved; the vapour, however, still continued to be applied for some time longer, and it was not till twenty minutes from the time of the first injection that the fire in the body of the house was totally extinguished. A few pails of water were then applied to quench the smouldering embers, and after the smoke cleared away, ingress was again had to the interior. A great part of the contents, with portions of the flooring and ceilings, were found to be destroyed, and it was evident that the whole of the building must have been consumed had not a remedy been applied. At the close of this portion of the demonstration Mr. Phillips addressed the assemblage, expatiating on the benefits of the invention and congratulating them on the success of the experiment; he also announced that further opportunities would be afforded the public to witness the effects of the vapour. Fire was then communicated to the contents of the hold of the vessel, and when the flames began to appear through the hatchway the vapour was applied, and after the lapse of three minutes the flames were entirely checked. A vast deal of smoke continued, however, to ooze through the crevices of the deck and sides; but, to show that little fire remained, a man walked through the hold and emerged from the hatchway. The demonstration was certainly successful to a certain extent, but it is more than doubtful whether, under ordinary circumstances, the vapour could be brought to bear in the short time that elapsed before its application on Tuesday.

**FATAL ACCIDENT AT WOOLWICH.**—On Tuesday, about half-past twelve o'clock, a boat belonging to the *Dolphin*, revenue cutter, containing five men, one a Custom-house officer, and four rowers, when leaving a brig they had boarded opposite Woolwich Dockyard, cast off at the moment the *Sylph*, Woolwich Company's steam packet, was approaching; and before the boat could get out of the way and the steamer eased, it was cut in two, and the whole of the men went under the wheel of the steamer. Four of the men were saved with the assistance of the boat belonging to her Majesty's dockyard lighter the *Ann*, and taken on board the *Lightning* steam-vessel. One of the men, named Manning, was drowned, and another severely hurt. There is no blame whatever attached to the *Sylph*, as her captain and crew did all in their power, under the circumstances, to avert the melancholy accident. The drowned man has left a wife and three children to lament his loss, and the body has not yet been found.

**CAUTION TO STEAM-BOAT PASSENGERS.**—On Tuesday evening, Mrs. Anne Coleman, of 30, Queen-street, Horsleydown, Southwark, was landing at the London-bridge Steam-packet Wharf, from a steamer, when, in her anxiety to get ashore before the vessel was properly secured, she slipped overboard between the vessel and dummy, and, owing to the darkness, sank, and was drowned. She has left a numerous family to regret her untimely end.

**FOREIGN GRAPES.**—The annual importations of the fine description of grapes known as the black Hamburgh grape have just commenced taking place in considerable quantities. They are this season of large size and fine quality.

**BIRTHS AND DEATHS.**—The births registered in the week ending October 5, in the metropolitan districts, were—Males, 680; females, 722; total, 1402. Deaths during the same period: Males, 460; females, 428; total, 888. In the corresponding weeks of ten years (1840-9) the average was 970, which, if a certain proportion be added for supposed increase of population, becomes 1058; the present rate of mortality, therefore, continues comparatively low, and the decrease of last week amounts to 165 deaths. The class of zymotic or epidemic diseases exhibits in this return 193 fatal cases. This is a lower number than in any corresponding week since that of 1846, when there were 179; in those of the three following years the deaths from epidemic diseases were respectively 318, 430, and 608. Last week small-pox was fatal in 10 cases; measles in only 7; whooping-cough in 27; scarlatina in 31. A death from the last-mentioned cause occurred in Mill-street, St. James's, Bernandsey; and Mr. Martin, the registrar, observes that, out of ten deaths which he registered during the week, six, arising from various diseases, occurred within a few yards of the tidal ditch, Jacob's Island, "yet the intolerable nuisance remains unabated." The mortality from diarrhoea and dysentery continues to decline; the deaths, which in a week of August rose to 155, have now fallen to 47. It is worthy of note that 13 deaths occurred in the workhouse, Whitechapel (North sub-district), all with one exception, between the 27th of September and the 4th of October; and, of these, 7 were caused by diarrhoea, 2 by fever, and the remaining 4 by various causes. Seven deaths from cholera (5 of which were among children) were registered last week, a number which is rather more than has been usual lately. The following are the cases in detail:—In St. Mary, Paddington, at 7, Hall-place, on the 30th of September, a grainer, aged 19 years, "cholera spasmodica (48 hours), subsequent fever (3 days)." In All Souls, Marylebone, at 38, Union-street, on the 1st of October, the son of a bricklayer (deceased), aged 5 years, "bilious cholera (2 days), convulsions (8 hours)." The child was healthy up to the time of attack, which suddenly commenced with bilious vomiting. In the same sub-district, at 39, Foley-street, on the 1st of October, a coachmaker, aged 44, "rheumatic fever, aggravated diarrhoea, cholera." In Somers Town, at 61, Brill row, on the 24th of September, the son of a plasterer, aged 20 months, "English cholera" (post mortem inquest). In Islington West, at No. 6, Payne-street, on the 27th of September, the daughter of a bricklayer, aged 15 months, "cholera infantum (one day)." In St. Mary, Strand, at No. 2, White Lion-street, St. Clement Dances, on the 2d of October, the son of a blacksmith, aged 6 years, "cholera (18 hours)." In Guy's Hospital, on the 3d of October, a sailor boy aged 14 years, "cholera." He had been brought from the ship *Belle*, opposite Hay's Wharf, St. Olave's. Besides the ordinary causes of mortality, a few cases of a special character, extracted from the returns of the week, deserve to be mentioned. Two men and a woman died from intemperance, besides a case of suicide during insanity, which was the result of the same habit. Another case of suicide is reported, in which a boy, whose age was only 12 years, hanged himself when insane, and was suspended about ten minutes. Death did not ensue till three days afterwards. A boy of eight months died from anaemia (5 weeks), following hæmorrhage from lancing the gums. Vaccination was fatal to a child by producing erysipelas. Two persons died of the diphtheria.

**METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.**—The mean height of the barometer in the week at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, was 29.537 in. The mean temperature was 52 deg., rather lower than the average of the same week in seven years. In the previous week it was 57 deg.

**BUST OF THE LATE SIR ROBERT PEEL.**—Another memorial of this distinguished statesman has just appeared, in a bust, admirably executed in parian, by Messrs. Alcock and Co., of the Hill Pottery, Burslem. In place of the formal modern costume, we have the classic chianys, a costume more intimately associated with the graces of oratory; while the likeness is characteristic of the dignity of eloquence.

**THE LATE MR. BAILEY, M.P.**—The friends and admirers of Mr. Bailey, irrespective of party, contemplate erecting a suitable monument to his memory in Hereford Cathedral. If in the form of a memorial window, it will be a desirable ornament to the edifice, as well as a fitting testimony of respect.

Last week, four valuable horses and a dog were roasted alive by an accidental fire at Birkenhead, which also destroyed an immense quantity of hay and straw, three phaetons, a carriage, with the house and stabling, the property of Mr. Davies, of the Angel Inn.

**AFFECTING INCIDENT.**—A young man recently made his escape from the galleys at Toulon. He was strong and vigorous, and soon made his escape across the country and escaped pursuit. He arrived the next morning before a cottage in an open field, and stopped to beg something to eat and concealment while he reposed a little. But he found the inmates of the cottage in the greatest distress. Four little children sat trembling in a corner; their mother sat weeping and tearing her hair, and the father walking the floor in agony. The galley-slave asked what was the matter, and the father replied that they were that morning to be turned out of doors, because they could not pay their rent. "You see me driven to despair," said the father, "my wife and little children without food or shelter, and I without means to provide any of them." The convict listened to this tale with tears and sympathy, and then said, "I will give you means. I have but just escaped from the galleys; whoever secures and takes back an escaped prisoner is entitled to a reward of fifty francs. How much does your rent amount to?" "Forty francs," replied the father. "Well," said the other, "put a cord round my body, I will follow you to the city; they will recognise me, and you will get fifty francs for bringing me back." "No," never!" exclaimed the astonished listener; "my children should starve a dozen times before I would do so base a thing." The generous young man insisted, and declared, at last, that he would go and give himself up if the father would not consent to take him. After a long struggle the latter yielded, and, taking his prisoner by the arm, led him to the city and to the mayor's office. Everybody was surprised that a little man like the father had been able to capture such a strong young fellow; but the proof was before them. The fifty francs were paid, and the prisoner sent back to the galleys. But after he was gone the poor father felt so badly that he asked a private interview of the mayor, to whom he told the whole story. The mayor was so much affected that he not only added fifty francs more to the father's purse, but wrote immediately to the Minister of Justice, begging the noble prisoner's release. The Minister examined into the affair, and finding that it was a comparatively small offence which had condemned the young man to the galleys, and that he had already served one half his time, ordered his release.—*St. Louis Republican*.

**COMMENCEMENT OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.**—The Governor-General has ordered a commencement of railway operations at Calcutta, the first section of the experimental line to run up the western bank of the Hooghly from Howrah, opposite to Calcutta, to the town of Hooghly, a distance of about twenty-five miles. Six thousand tons of rails are at present on their way out from this country to Bombay, equal to a supply of twenty miles of railway.

**A FACT IN NAVIGATION.**—The barque *Geelong*, belonging to Messrs. Potter, Wilson, and Co., of Glasgow, and at present in the port of London, is three years and two months old, nine months of which have been spent in port. Since launched, she has sailed over a distance of one hundred and fifteen thousand miles, being at the rate of one hundred and thirty miles per diem on a straight course. She has been three voyages to Calcutta, and one to Port Philip. On her last voyage, the time occupied in going round the world was only six months, during two months and ten days of which she lay in port; thus leaving only three months and twenty days as the actual time occupied in the circumnavigation of the globe! Rather smart work this. On her last passage out she passed no less than fifty ships; and, to crown this extraordinary history, such has been her good fortune, and the care with which she has been sailed by her skilful commander, Captain W. Wyse, by whom the above facts are attested, that, we understand, she has still the same masts in use as when she first started.—*Greenock Advertiser*.

**EXTRAORDINARY GOOD FORTUNE.**—A gentleman, while canvassing at the late election for the Hon. Edward Stanley, in Chester, was called in by an eccentric individual, who wished him to purchase the interest he had in some freehold property, by allowing him an annuity for his life. The gentleman entered into his views, and agreed to allow him the sum of one guinea per week as long as he lived. Before the expiration of the second week, the gentleman was again sent for to make the will of the annuitant, wherein he made him sole devise and executor. The next day the old man died, leaving, among other property, a foreign letter, which he had received a day or two previous to his death. This subsequently proved to be the will of the old man's brother, who died abroad, written in Spanish, leaving all his property to his brother, the annuitant. The executor, therefore, by this dispensation, finds himself unexpectedly put in possession of property amounting to thousands of pounds, in addition to an extensive collection of books and paintings of great value.

The new Stamp Act comes into operation on Saturday (this day), and we cannot record a higher testimony to the value of the measure than is borne in the following statement in a report of the Law Association of Manchester:—"The measure, as a whole, deserves the gratitude alike of the profession and of the public at large."

The following is a copy, *verbatim et literatim*, of an advertisement lately posted in a certain village in Westmorland:—"Lost or Strayed From Coatley Fell A 11 scotch Ewes and 4 colts with half Bred lambs with them and 3 sheering scotch gimmers Hogs and W at nar side and P a far side of all that is clip and all Burned it Horn and Lames all ear marked with piece of fire care and slit nar ear and marked like cart trappings at Tallehead the property of — of T-gill near Sedburgh and who will give me information I will please them for their trouble."

M. Cochelet, the Consul-general of France in London, has been chosen one of the commissioners for superintending the placing of articles transmitted from France to the Exhibition. The commission of which M. Cochelet has been appointed a member, has undertaken to prepare a small book which will give a description in French of the articles sent by France, and in German of the productions of Germany. Articles the productions of other countries will also be described in the language of the country from which they proceed.



BREAKFAST-ROOM AT HOLYROOD.

## HOLYROOD PALACE.

This historically interesting seat of Royalty has just acquired additional interest by the recent sojourn of her Majesty within its walls, when upon her route to, and returning from, Balmoral.

It will be recollected that certain of the apartments in Holyrood have been refitted for her Majesty's stay, and we are now enabled to present to our readers the accompanying Views of the two rooms.

The Breakfast-room is a nice, snug-looking room, partly wainscoted, and partly papered. The wainscoting in this, as in the other rooms forming her Majesty's suite of apartments, has been cleansed from the paint of other days, and has a beautifully rich appearance. The fireplace is of very bold and effective design and execution. The ceiling is coffered and deeply coffered, forming a circular panel, surrounded by a very freely wrought wreath border. The coffering has the arms of Scotland at the two ends of the room, and figures holding shields bearing the monogram of Charles I. at the sides. In the spandrels of the ceiling are groups of military weapons, flags, armour, &c. All the furniture is modern.

Mary Queen of Scots' Bed-room is one of the suite of apartments in the north wing of the Palace. It is more interesting than the other rooms, not only from the tragedy of which it has been the scene—the murder of David Rizzio—but from its extremely antiquated character. The ceiling, as far as the moulded compartments are concerned, is in its original character; but the painted enrichments within them are of later date, and are quite at variance with the tales of the old lady who shows the apartments, and who instils into the minds of all who visit the rooms, that every thing is in the state it was in when Mary left Holyrood. The compartments of the ceiling are of diamond and hexagonal form, the diamond spaces containing circles, whence issue four sceptres, the circles having "J. R." and "M. R." in them alternately. The hexagons are ornamented by painted borders, with the St. Andrew's Cross, St. George's Cross, the portcullis, the harp, the rose, and the crests of England and Scotland. On the walls are some old tapestry, representing

the story of Phaëton and his sisters. The bedstead, covered with red damask, is of the date of the middle of the 17th century; but the chairs are not much earlier than William III.'s time. These, and a tripod, placed near the foot of the bed, but omitted in our representation, are stated to have been Queen Mary's. The doorway having portion of the tapestry drawn on one side, leads into the little room in which Mary sat with Rizzio at supper, when Darnley, Douglas, and the armed confederates seized the unhappy man and assassinated him. The door of the secret stair by which they entered is close to the angle of the room, and is left dark in the Engraving; it is partially covered by the tapestry. The pic-

torial embellishments of the room are merely old prints, in bad condition, in dingy black frames. The fire-place contains its old grate, a rude piece of iron-work of Charles's time. In fact, despite the assurance of the cicerone, there is no doubt the general decorations are those made for Charles on his visit to Holyrood. Within the little chamber where Mary sat, a very small apartment indeed, having no other decoration than some dingy tattered tapestry, are some vile bits of common trooper's armour and jack-boots of James the Second's time, foisted on the stranger as relics of Lord Darnley! A long staff, like a very long handle to a broom, is said to be that of Darnley's spear! It might have belonged to the scullion or stable-keeper, perhaps, but never Darnley.

The sitting-room newly fitted for Queen Victoria is a very handsome apartment, the ceiling being particularly fine. The walls of the room are wainscoted with dark oak, which, having very recently been cleansed from the obnoxious paint of the last century, imparts a rich appearance to the room. The ceiling is deeply coffered and paneled, and the coffering excessively enriched with pendant festoons of flowers, modelled with wonderful spirit; the ceiling within being painted a negative greenish tint and ornamented with a beautiful monogram of Victoria and Albert, roses, thistles, shamrocks, and fleurs-de-lis in gold. The panels at the corners of the room have on them wreaths, crowned, supported by boys issuing from scroll-work, and holding emblems of regal power. Within the wreaths are the monogram, "C. R." as it was in the reign of Charles the First that this and several other ceilings in the state apartments were put up. We should also mention that these ceilings were executed by a company of foreign artists, who travelled through Scotland in the seventeenth century, and who did many similar works in the mansions of the nobility. The entablature and architrave to the room are very highly enriched, every flower being of different design. The fire-place is of oak, and very handsome; part of the walls, we should have observed, are covered with very old and somewhat faded tapestry. Of the furniture in the sitting-room, there is not any older than William the Third or Queen



MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS' ROOM.

Anne's time, the old furniture consisting of some fire-screens, chairs, and a settee; they are covered with old needlework, representing various mythological subjects. Some of the new furniture is of a very beautiful description, particularly a cabinet of walnut wood. The doors at either side of the room, near the windows, lead to the bed and dressing-rooms, all elegantly fitted up.

We annex a brief history of the Palace:—

Early in the twelfth century, the pious magnificence of David I. raised a splendid church and abbey on this spot. Afterwards, it became the frequent resort of the Scottish monarchs; but we have no means of ascertaining at what period buildings were erected constituting it a palace and distinct residence of the Sovereign. The oldest parts of the present structure are the remains of the tower at the north-east corner, erected by James V. in 1528, containing Queen Mary's apartments. In the minority of Queen Mary, a considerable part of the old palace was burned by the English; but it was soon after repaired and enlarged, and then contained five courts. The west, or outermost court, was larger than the others. It was bounded on the east by the front of the Palace, which occupied the same space with its present front, and also extended farther south. The three remaining sides of the outer court were bounded by walls; and at the north-west corner there was a gate, or Gothic porch arched inside, with two round towers on each side of the entrance. This was also the gate of the adjoining abbey, and was taken down in 1755. The next court occupied the same space as the central court of the present palace, and was surrounded with buildings. On the south there were two smaller courts, also surrounded with buildings; and on the east there was another court, which was bounded on the north by the Chapel Royal, on the west by a line of buildings, occupying the same ground as the east side of the present palace; on the south by a row of buildings, which are now demolished; and on the north by a wall, which divided it from St. Ann's Yards.

The soldiers of Oliver Cromwell made great havoc of the Palace, burning the greater part of it. At the Restoration, Charles II. ordered it to be rebuilt, after a plan by Sir William Bruce, in 1671. The walls of the eastern side, and other parts, have been of late years renewed and repaired, and the grounds immediately contiguous have been cleared and railed in.

The Palace is of a quadrangular form, with a court in the centre, surrounded by piazzas. The grand front consists of two large circular turretted towers at each end. A lower gallery, with a flat roof, extends from each of these, in the middle of which is the entrance gate, supported by four pillars, and bearing

the royal arms; above which rises a cupola, supporting an imperial crown. The front walls of the interior quadrangles are ornamented with numerous Doric pilasters; and the whole square presents a very noble aspect. In the corner of the north quadrangle are Queen Mary's apart-

ments, preserved in nearly the original state in which she left them. Her bed of crimson damask, chairs, tapestry, and other furniture, are still preserved; and the little supper-room, where the conspirators entered by a private stair, and dragged out the unfortunate Rizzio to be barbarously murdered, still remains. This apartment, about twelve feet square, is immediately adjoining and communicates with her bed-room. On the same side of the Palace is a large hall, called the picture-gallery, disfigured by a number of wretched daubs, purporting to be a series of the Scottish kings. On the south side is another large apartment, where George IV. held his levees in 1822. The only ornament here is an excellent full-length portrait of that monarch in the Highland costume, by Sir David Wilkie.

The Duke of Hamilton, who is hereditary keeper of the Palace, has apartments here. Prince Charles Edward took up his temporary abode in Holyrood in 1745, and for a brief space the Palace was the gay scene of mimic royalty. For a long time it remained deserted, till in 1793 the French revolution drove the Count De Artois to seek an asylum in it. He again returned in 1830 as the deposed Charles X., and lived here with his exiled court for about twelve months. The Earl of Haddington, who was hereditary keeper of the adjoining King's Park, has now ceded his privilege to her Majesty; and the Royal demesne has of late been considerably improved.

The Sun-Dial, which we have engraved, is one of the most interesting memorials of Queen Mary at Holyrood.

#### COURT AND HAUT TON.

#### RETURN OF HER MAJESTY FROM THE NORTH.

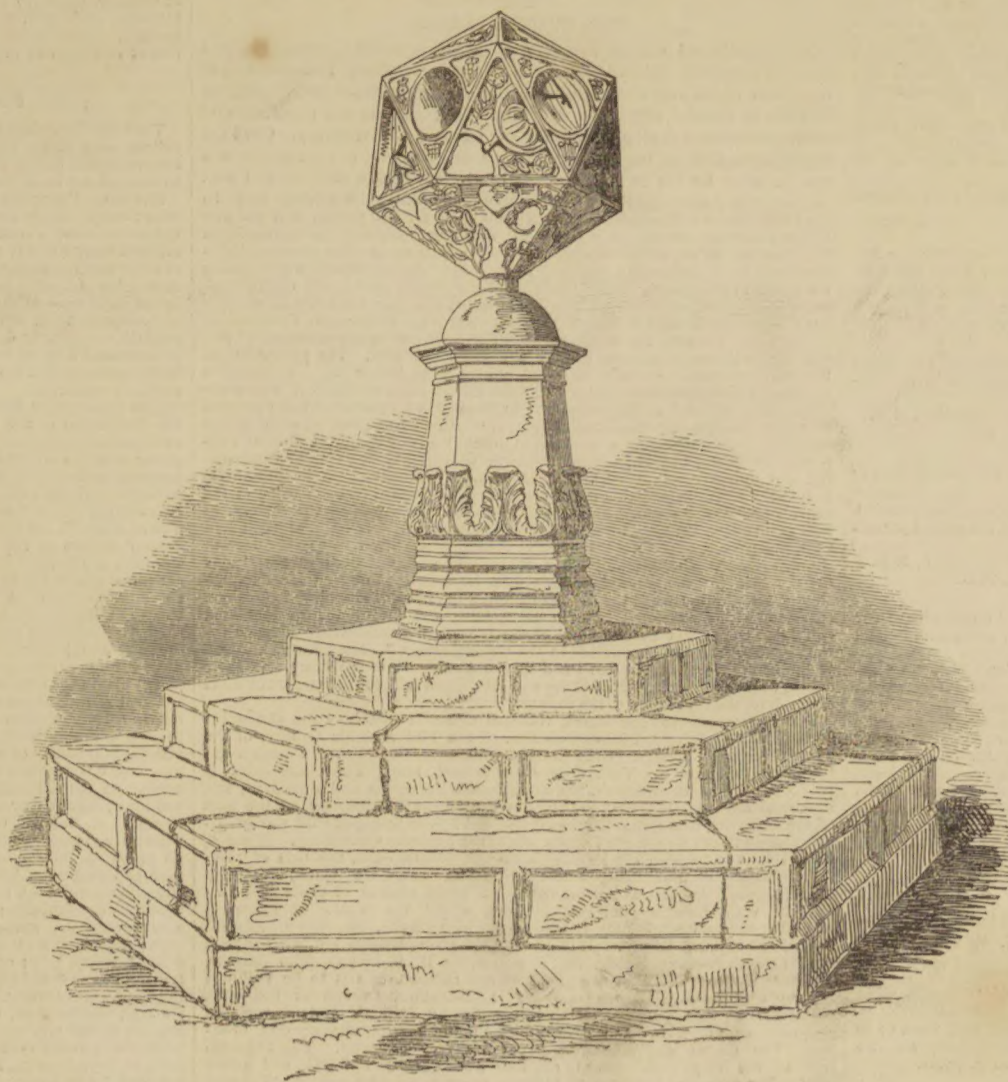
Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the youthful Princes and Princesses, and attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Court, left their Highland home of Balmoral on Thursday morning, en route for the south.

The Royal party travelled post from Balmoral to Stonehaven, where her Majesty took the Scottish Midland Railway to Perth. The Queen and the Prince arrived at the St. Margaret's station about six o'clock on Thursday evening, and immediately proceeded, amid the acclamations of the people, to the ancient Royal Palace of Holyrood, where it had been arranged her Majesty should pass the night. The arrival of the Royal party in Edinburgh was celebrated by a grand illumination of the heights overhanging the city.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort left Holyrood at eight o'clock on Thursday morning, and almost before this meets the reader's eye, the marine residence of the Court will be again tenanted by the Sovereign.

The last few days at Balmoral were actively enjoyed by the Queen and the Prince.

On Saturday, her Majesty and his Royal Highness, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, went to Mar Lodge to witness a drive for deer in Mar Forest. The Duke and Duchess of Leeds received her Majesty and his Royal Highness on



SUN-DIAL, AT HOLYROOD.



HER MAJESTY'S APARTMENT AT HOLYROOD.

their arrival. The Viscountess Jocelyn was in attendance upon her Majesty. At Balmoral, the same day, the dinner-party included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Lady Augusta Bruce, Baroness Speth, and Sir George Couper. In the evening her Majesty gave a ball to the tenantry in the neighbourhood.

On Sunday, the Queen and the Prince attended divine service in the parish church of Crathie. The service was performed by the R. v. Archibald Anderson. The ladies and gentlemen of the household were in attendance upon her Majesty and his Royal Highness.

On Monday her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert drove out in an open carriage. The woods of Balmoral were afterwards driven for deer.

The Marchioness of Douro has been relieved as Lady in Waiting on her Majesty by Viscountess Jocelyn.

Sir George Grey attended her Majesty as Secretary of State in her progress from Scotland.

#### THE QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS.

We regret to announce that very alarming accounts of the health of her Majesty the Queen of the Belgians have reached England within the last few days. The ex-Queen of the French, mother of her Majesty, with the Princes and Princesses of the Orleans family, have left Claremont for Ostend, to be in attendance on the august patient.

On Saturday last the following bulletin was issued:—

"The great weakness that has manifested itself in the state of the Queen during the last few days was increased last night by an attack of fever. Towards morning a slight improvement took place."

"SIR ROBERT CARSWELL, M.D.  
"F. JANSSENS, M.D."

"Ostend, October 5, nine o'clock, A.M."

On Sunday the symptoms were not more favourable, and the state of the patient was thus described by her medical attendants:—

"The great weakness of the Queen continues. Her Majesty has passed a quiet night, but no improvement in the general condition of the august patient has taken place."

"SIR ROBERT CARSWELL, M.D.  
"F. JANSSENS, M.D."

"Ostend, Oct. 6th, Nine A.M."

The *Moniteur* of Tuesday, published at Brussels, contained no bulletin of her Majesty's health; the reason assigned being that the latest news from Ostend describes no change to have taken place.

The ex-Queen of the French brought with her from England her own physician in ordinary, Dr. Gueneau de Mussy, who has been the medical attendant of the Orleans family since their arrival in England. Dr. Mussy has had frequent conferences with Dr. Chomel, and appears to act in concert with the Queen's usual medical attendants. Sir Robert Carswell and Dr. Janssens.

A letter from Ostend, dated Tuesday night, says, "Queen Amelie, with her family, has been many times to the palace during the day to see her Majesty, who is exceedingly weak. M. de Coninck, the elder and primary *cure* of the Church of St. Michel and Gudule, has been closeted with the Queen for some time." The King is constantly in attendance upon her Majesty.

A supplement of the *Moniteur*, dated "Brussels, ten o'clock," contains the following:—

"We have only received this morning the following bulletin issued yesterday at Ostend:—

"No important change has taken place since last night in the state of the Queen. The fever was, however, not so violent last night, and the weakness is consequently less this morning."

"SIR ROBERT CARSWELL, D.M.  
"F. JANSSENS, D.M."

"Ostend, Oct. 7, 1850."

At noon a second supplement of the *Moniteur* was issued, with news up to the midnight preceding. It states that during the evening her Majesty was less calm than in the course of the day. The pulse was weak and frequent.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent has arrived in town from Abergele House. Her Royal Highness paid a visit *en route* to the Earl of Morton, at Dalmahoy House.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge has arrived at Hanover, on a visit to the King of Hanover.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Douglas (*née* Princess Marie of Baden) are expected shortly in town for her Ladyship's *accouchement*.

The Marquis of Headfort and the Ladies Taylor have gone on a continental tour, and intend to pass the approaching winter in Italy.

The Marquis of Northampton and Lady Margaret Compton have arrived at Ashridge Park, near Berkhamstead, on a visit to Viscount and Lady Marian Alford.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston have been entertaining a select circle of the nobility, during the past week, at Broadlands.

Viscount Strangford has left town, on a visit to his Majesty the King of Hanover.

We are happy to announce the safe *accouchement* of the Lady Georgiana Codrington. Her Ladyship gave birth to a son and heir on Wednesday, and, with the infant, is going on well.

Lord Brougham arrived in town from Brougham Hall last week, and has since left for Germany.

The remains of the late Lord Leigh reached London on Saturday last, from Bonn, in Germany, and were subsequently removed to Stoneleigh Abbey, Warwickshire, for interment. The funeral took place on Tuesday.

#### THE THEATRES.

##### SADLER'S WELLS.

The union of tragic and comic powers in one and the same performer is a rare incident in theatrical history. The experiment was, however, tried with remarkable success at this house on Friday week, and has since been triumphantly repeated. Shakespeare's comedy of "Much Ado about Nothing" has been revived, with Miss Glyn in the part of *Beatrice*. The early scenes of *Cleopatra* and *Julia* had already convinced the best judges that there was a vein of genuine Doric naïveté and comic *vis* in this intelligent actress, but none were prepared for the decided extent and finish of her powers in this respect. Miss Glyn's *Beatrice* is, in fact, a first-rate comic assumption—elegant, hilarious; replete, indeed, with spirit and badinage, under the control of a fine taste, and subdued by the judgment. Thoroughly Shakespearian in spirit and form, it embodies a definite conception of character without extravagance and free from mere stageiness, yet exciting mirth in the most intelligent. We were forcibly reminded by it of Madame Vestris in her best days, and are prepared to welcome it as a genuine bit of comic acting full of auspicious omen.

The house was well attended, and the audience expressed their surprise and admiration by repeated plaudits.

##### STRAND.

Mr. Butler Wentworth, a gentleman of considerable dramatic pretensions, put to the test at this theatre, on Wednesday night, his claims as a performer of the highest class. *Othello* was the rôle selected for the experiment. The first scenes promised well; but in the third act, the actor was proved incapable of sustaining the more passionate passages. With many qualifications for the stage, Mr. Wentworth must for the present confine himself to a lower walk.

On Thursday, a new ballet, entitled "The Sultan's Dream," was produced at the OLYMPIA; and a new afterpiece, with the quaint title of "Lyttel Redde Rydninge Hood and ye Potte of Butter," at the SURREY.

The HAYMARKET re-opens on Monday. The company has been strengthened by the addition of Mr. James W. Wallack, from America, Mr. Davenport, and Mr. Henry Bedford. Mrs. Warner and Mr. Hunter have also been re-engaged.

Webster's "Duchess of Malfi," adapted to the stage by Mr. R. H. Horne, has been read at SADLER'S WELLS Theatre. It will be produced without delay.

A play by a Mr. Slous, entitled "The Templar," has been accepted at the PRINCESS', and is now, we believe, in rehearsal.

COLOSSEUM.—The panorama of Paris, which has been so attractive, is about shortly to be removed, to be replaced by another picture by Danson and sons.

DISCOVERY OF VALUABLE PAINTINGS.—In the new sacristy of the Cathedral of Puy has been found, beneath a covering of plaster, which has been carefully removed, a magnificent painting of the sixteenth century. The drawing and inscriptions are intact. Grammar, Logic, Rhetoric, and Music figure in this composition, the names of the figures and an inscription in verse accompanying each. The first group on the left exhibits Grammar; with Priscian in the act of writing on one side, and two children, reading, on the other. The inscription underneath is, "Quidquid agant artes, ego semper prædico partes." Next comes Logic, holding in her right hand a lizard, as emblem of the scholastic subtleties, and a scorpion. Near to her is Aristotle; and the inscription is, "Me sine doctores frustra coluntur sorores." Rhetoric, having Cicero on her left, holds a file in her hand, and the following legend is at her feet, "Est mihi ratio cum flore loquendi." Music, holds an organ on her knees, and near her is Tabal Cain, with a hammer in each hand. An anvil is before him. Below is written, "Invenero locum per me modulamina vocum." The four sisters are seated in chairs artistically embellished, and their garments, like those of the other personages, are of great richness and finely executed. The figures are correct in drawing and vigorous in colouring; and though the work belongs to the commencement of the sixteenth century, it is visible in the type of the figures, the costumes, and the *ensemble* of the composition, that it is from the hand of a French artist who had not yet felt the influence of the Italian Renaissance. Such is the description given of a fresco which M. Merimee, the Inspector-General of Historical Monuments, has pronounced to be one of the most important existing in France. It is a valuable addition to the artistic and archaeological wealth which abounds in the cathedral of Puy.

The largest specimen of gold ore yet received in England has recently arrived from California: it was taken out of the Bank of England on Wednesday, and weighs 26 lb. 9 oz., and is valued at about £700. The mass contains probably 15 lb. pure gold. The present owner proposes to forward it to the great Exhibition. In shape it resembles the lump we recently engraved, and we hear £720 have been refused for it.

#### MUSIC.

##### THE MUSICAL SEASON.

The operatic and concert campaign of 1850-51 in novelty, speculation, and extent of operations, bids fair to surpass any season on record. Independently of the influx of all the celebrated soloists of the age, there are undertakings in progress of unusual magnitude and importance, such as the importation of entire orchestras and singing societies from France and Germany. Our local institutions, alive to the rivalry which will be organized, will not be idle, and are preparing for the struggle with the novel enterprises at home, and with the opposition from abroad. The coming competition, whatever may be the result to the bold speculators, will be a gain for the public, and art and artists will be benefited. It is not usual that the labours of the metropolitan critic are put in requisition during the month of October—the provincial musical festivals in September generally ending the London season, which counts ten months in the year; but there is to be no respite now; and on Tuesday next, the opening of the Grand National Concerts at Her Majesty's Theatre is the inauguration of the season 1850-51. Jullien's Promenade Concerts, at Drury-Lane Theatre, follow immediately; and in the commencement of November the Sacred Harmonic Society will enter the field. The prospectus of the last-mentioned spirited body of amateurs is before us. It describes many vast alterations and improvements in Exeter-Hall, on which it is not necessary now to dwell, as the skill of our Artists will in all probability be exercised when the changes are completed, to present what may be termed an entirely new Music Hall, thus removing a standing reproach, that our capital is without a capacious concert-room. It is intimated that advantage will be taken of the throwing back of the organ several feet, so as to render that instrument more effective. It is the announced intention of the committee "to bring forward some of the great classical works which have not hitherto been performed by the society, as well as others which have been laid aside for some time." It may be presumed from this pledge, that some of the grand productions of Bach will be included in the schemes. "The excellence and consequent unprecedented success," adds the prospectus, "the society's performances have attained under the conductorship of Mr. Costa, lead to the hope that, under the same distinguished guidance, combined with the improvements in the building and the organ, and increased energy on the part of the members of the orchestra, a still further advance towards perfection may be attained in the coming season." The former exertions of the committee have entitled them to the confidence of amateurs, and their doings during the next year of grace and Exhibition will doubtless not fall short of the deserved reputation of the society.

The programme of the Grand National Concerts combines the distinctive features of the defunct Ancient Concerts, of the Philharmonic Society, of the Sacred Harmonic Society, of the London Wednesday Concerts, of Jullien's entertainments, and of the Vocal Concerts of former times. The undertaking is vast, the pledges are extensive, the engagements numerous and influential, and the prices are low. It is declared that no emolument is sought for on the part of the executive committee and managers, and it is to be hoped that the extension of the plans will not be attended with a loss to the patriotic speculators. Music of every school and nation will be admitted in the programmes, the title of "National Concerts" not being employed in an exclusive spirit, although it is proposed to afford native talent an equal chance of profit and distinction with foreign composers. Thus, whilst the name of Spohr is specified for new works, he is associated with Balfe, Macfarren, Edward Loder, and Howard Glover. It is added that arrangements are pending with other English composers, including, of course, Sir H. R. Bishop, John Barnett, Vincent Wallace, Sterndale Bennett, &c. Dance music is to be included in the concerts—by no means a politic resolution, as one of the chief objections on the part of classic amateurs to Jullien's system was the odd mixture of serious and light music in the programme of one evening. The choral and orchestral forces are very powerful. The importation of the fifty male voices of the Berlin Chapel Royal will prove a hit. The orchestra numbers 88 players, namely, 16 first violins, 16 second violins, 10 violas, 10 violoncellos, 11 double basses, and 2 harps—in all, 64 stringed instruments; whilst the wood, brass, and percussion count 24 executives. Of these artists, 40 are from Costa's Royal Italian Opera band, and 40 from that of Her Majesty's Theatre. The solo instrumentalists include Thalberg and his gifted pupil, Miss Goddard, of whose talents the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS was the first to write; Mr. Charles Hallé and Master Heinrich Werner, a pianoforte phenomenon; Molière, Salcock, H. Blagrove and Cooper (violin), Hill (viola), Piatti, Hausmann, Hancock, and Rousselot (violin-cello), Anglio, Rowland, and Müller (double bass), R. Blagrove (concertina), Richardson, Carte, Remusat, and Briccialdi (flute), Barret and Nicholson (oboe), Baumann (bassoon), Arban (cornet à piston), Prospère (ophicleide), Winterbottom (trombone), &c. Here is a vast array of ability. Mr. Balfe, Signor Negri, and Signor Pilodo will be the conductors of the various classical, operatic, and dance selections. The interior of the theatre has been entirely re-arranged and decorated for these concerts. The principal vocalists will be Mlle. Angri, Miss Poole, Signor Calzolari, and Mr. Sims Reeves, besides a new *prima donna* from Milan, Madame Biscaccianti. The prospectus is altogether more novel and varied in its intentions and promises than any concert announcement that has ever yet been issued in this country, all tastes having been consulted apparently, and every party conciliated. If there be unity of purpose in the multiplied direction, a series of very fine performances may be anticipated.

M. Jullien's prospectus has not yet been issued, but it is rumoured that he has some startling surprises in store, and that he is not at all dismayed by any rivalry. It has been supposed, that, as many members of his old band have quitted, he would have a difficulty in constructing a new orchestra; but this is a mistake—he has the resource of at least one half of the Royal Italian band at his command, and Paris and Brussels are now too near London to admit of the slightest difficulty in engaging first-rate instrumentalists.

Here we must pause: there is a busy time enough before Christmas in what we have already recorded above, to justify us to postpone till a future period a notice of the after arrangements.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—The secretaryship of the Philharmonic Society, vacant by the death of Mr. George Budd, has been filled up by the appointment of Mr. George Hogarth, the musical historian. We are requested to state, that the collection at the Hereford meeting, in 1849, was £903, instead of £833, as we mentioned in our notice of the late Gloucester gathering. On Tuesday night at Liverpool, on Wednesday at Manchester, and on Thursday at Newcastle-on-Tyne, concerts were given, at which Miss Catherine Hayes, Madame Macfarren, Signor Bordas, and Herr Fornes were the vocalists, with Mr. Laveni as conductor. On the 11th and 12th (to-day) the same party will be at Glasgow and Edinburgh; and again in the Scotch capital on the 14th; at Lancaster, on the 15th; at Nottingham, on the 16th; Newcastle-under-Lyme, on the 17th; Wolverhampton, on the 18th; and on the 21st inst., Miss Catherine Hayes will appear in Italian opera in Dublin, previous to her departure for her engagement at Rome. We learn with much pleasure that the concert at the Town Hall, Birmingham, for the benefit of the widow and family of the late Mr. Joseph Stevens, the indefatigable secretary of the Musical Festival Committee of the General Hospital, was extremely well attended, the High and Low Balliffs, the Mayor, the Town and County Members (Lord Wrottesley and Lord Guernsey), the Musical Festival Committee, &c. warmly patronising the undertaking; the principal singers were Miss Catherine Hayes, Miss Lucombe, Miss M. Williams, Messrs. Sims Reeves, Lockey, Poole, and Machin, with Mr. Mundes as conductor, and Mr. Alfred Mellon first violin. Madame Thillon is in town, preparing for a novel musical entertainment, in which she will have the co-operation of Mr. Hudson, the comedian. Mlle. Grisi, who was unable, from the state of her health, to go to St. Petersburg this season, is sojourning at Brighton, with her father. Accounts from Glasgow mention the great success of Mr. Augustus Braham, son of the patriarch tenor, on his *début* at concerts. Mr. Augustus Braham is a tenor, like his brother Charles. This makes the third son of Braham who has entered the profession, but it is expected that Augustus will prove the star nearest to the father. An English opera company is in organization, to perform at the Dean-street Theatre. The Minister of the Interior in Paris, M. Baroche, has, on the report of the "Commission des Théâtres," issued a decree revoking the privilege of the Italian Opera granted in June last to Signor Ronconi up to the year 1855, on the ground of his financial incapability to carry on the undertaking. Mr. Lumley has been nominated his successor. Against this decree, protests have been issued on the part of Ronconi's advocates. He is now singing in Madrid, and it is denied that he is unable to carry on the theatre. The National Assembly voted a grant of 60,000 f. to Ronconi last session, and it is contended that this cannot be withdrawn. The Parisian journals have a controversy on this matter, but it is believed that Mr. Lumley will enter on the functions of director, as he has the ministry and the proprietary of the theatre on his side. Mlle. Sontag, who sang at a concert in Boulogne on the 3rd for a charity, is now in Paris, and has been engaged by Mr. Lumley as *prima donna* for the season. Mlle. Albini has appeared as *Odette*, in Halévy's "Charles the Sixth," at the French Grand Opera: her singing is praised, but her acting is considered too tame. Madame Viardot was to re-appear on the 25th inst. Meyerbeer, who is in Paris, has denied that he is preparing a new opera for Paris; the only work he has in progress is the choral music to the "Eumenides" of Æschylus, for the Berlin theatre. The great musical publishing houses of Schlesinger and Tropona, in Paris, have been combined in one firm, under the sole direction of M. Brandas, who is much esteemed in the musical circles of Paris, London, and Berlin. It was the Rev. F. Wilson Kittermaster, of Bangor-Iscoed, who gained the prize for the best poem on Rhuddlan Castle, at the late Eisteddyd, and not Mr. T. Parry, of Anglesea, as erroneously mentioned in our report. Mr. G. Barker, the tenor singer, has been lecturing on ballad music at the Royal Polytechnic Institution, illustrating the subject by his own compositions. At the orchestral concert, on Tuesday night, given by the Liverpool Philharmonic Society, nothing could exceed the enthusiasm with which Miss C. Hayes and Herr Fornes were received. The former was encored in the air of *Fides*, from Meyerbeer's "Prophète," "Ah! mon fils," in Laveni's ballad, "Those happy days are gone," and in the "Sonambula" rondo, "Ah! non giunge." The basso had encores in the air, from Mozart's "Zauberflöte," "In diesen heiligen Hallen," in the "Pif, paf," from the "Huguenots," and in the "Largo al factotum," from "Il Barbiere." The Lancashire chorus singers distinguished themselves as usual in "Now all that love daylight," from Weber's "Preciosa"; and in part-songs by Mendelssohn and Mr. W. T. Best, the organist of the society. Labitzky, the celebrated composer of dance music, has been engaged at the Grand National Concerts. Balfe's new overture will be played in the first programme next Tuesday, conducted by himself. It is expected that Mr. Macfarren's "Sleepers Awakened" will be the earliest *serenata* performed at Her Majesty's Theatre; the poem has been written by Mr. John Oxenford. The famed Mrs. Wood (Miss Paton) has been singing at the Ro-

tunda Concerts, at Dublin, with great success. At a concert which took place at the City Arms Hotel, Hereford, on Tuesday last, a juvenile pianist, an interesting little girl, about nine years of age (daughter of Mr. Waugh, Monmouth), created much sensation amongst the audience. If the musical education of this child be properly attended to, she will have a promising career.

#### GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851.

The local Commissioners expressed themselves fully satisfied with the preparations made for the Exhibition in the metropolitan districts, of articles in these important and highly interesting sections. The Royal Commissioners present were—Colonel Reed, Colonel Lloyd, Mr. Henry Cole, and Mr. C. W. Dilke.

MINERAL PRODUCTS OF ENGLAND FOR THE EXHIBITION OF 1851.—It has been thought highly desirable by the executive committee to obtain for the Great Exhibition such a collection of British minerals as shall give some idea of the mineral wealth of our country. With this view, the committee have issued a catalogue of the earths, clays, mineral carbon, spars, marbles, ores, precious stones, &c., requisite to form such a collection, with regulations as to the size of the specimens to be sent. In regard to building stones, cubes of six inches are recommended, with one side rough and one finished. Gems, &c., are, if possible, to appear in duplicate, one showing the rough stone, and the other the polished and finished ornament. Statistical information respecting the locality of the product, and the processes to which it is subjected, in order to render it useful, is required.

THE EXHIBITION-BUILDING IN HYDE PARK.—The building in Hyde Park for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations is already beginning to show evidences of progress. The enclosed area which is to form the site of the gigantic erection is crowded with workmen of various trades—excavators, smiths, sawyers, and carpenters—pursuing their several avocations from the earliest dawn to the latest twilight. Pickford's vans are incessantly passing to and fro between the North-Western Railway and the Park, depositing load after load of iron castings, in the shape of columns, shoes, girders, &c., on the ground. The greater portion of the bases, or sockets, for receiving the outer tiers of iron columns, are in their places; and on the eastern side of what will be the grand entrance, nearly 100 of the lower columns, and the iron girders for binding them together, are fixed. A vast quantity of earthenware drain-pipe for draining the building is being laid down into the main drains of the Park. A number of the frames for receiving the glass panels which will form the sides are upon the ground; and, judging from the energy which the contractors are displaying, there are evident reasons for the belief that the whole of the works will be completed within the stipulated time.

EXPECTED VALUABLE RESULTS FROM THE EXHIBITION OF 1851.—The *Manchester Guardian* gives a striking instance of the benefits which may be expected to arise from the Great Exhibition, in making public many interesting and ingenious inventions of working men, which but for it would in all probability never have been made known. It states that, "At the meeting of the local committee of the Exhibition of 1851, held at the Town-hall on Wednesday afternoon last, the Mayor stated that he had received a letter from a shoemaker named J. H. Bennett, residing in Portland-street, asking for assistance in preparing for exhibition all or any of the articles named in an accompanying list, all of which, the applicant stated, he could demonstrate to be practicable, and such as would be of benefit to the world at large. The following were the articles mentioned:—A railway for conveying over-land; atmospheric engine, of a curious construction; new motive power; locomotive balloon, constructed on a new principle; machine for purifying smoke; machine for sweeping chimneys; machine for medicated vapour baths; curious smoking pipe; new mode of making silk hats; curious walking-stick; clock, made of materials not before applied to that purpose; self-acting bellows, with perpetual blast; machine to prevent fire-damp in mines; guitar, clarinet, violin, key-bugle, flutes, and octaves; steam-boiler, which will generate as much steam with one-third the amount of fuel now used—an encyclopaedia list, truly, and many of the propositions no doubt valuable, if practicable. Another working man, named John Bird, of Pryme-street, Hulme (an application from whom, for assistance, was received by the local committee), proposed to exhibit—a paddle-wheel with moveable floats, to avoid the back-water lift; model piston on an expansive principle, for steam-engine purposes; working model of a scroll pump, for general purposes; dough-kneading machine, surrounded by a circle of ovens, with revolving floors so as to keep up a permanent equal temperature; and a model for the application of electricity as a motive power."

THE LADIES' PREPARATION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF 1851.—Amongst the novelties which this project has called forth, it is interesting to notice the efforts which are being made by the ladies, in employing their leisure to illustrate the taste of our country-women in the use of the needle. A design made for a carpet, by Mr. Gruner, is proposed for adoption by Mrs. Purcell, of Burlington-street. Another design, made also for a carpet, by Mr. Papworth, of Marlborough-street, is intended to develop a branch of manufacture which may afford the means of beneficial occupation to hundreds of educated women on whom the hand of unexpected adversity presses, and for whom any employment in the alleviation of distress would form a better provision than is now obtainable. The ladies who have been consulted have arranged at their meetings at the Mansion House, under the presidency of the Lady Mayoress, to work a carpet, not less than 30 feet long and 20 feet wide, divided in 150 squares. The greater portion of these patterns are in course of execution, and some are already completed. The committee (amongst whose names appear those of Creswick, Lance, and Redgrave) are anxious that the remainder shall be at once applied for; and we are willing, in furtherance of so laudable an effort, to mention that the design is shown at 456, Strand, by another member of the committee, Mr. W. B. Simpson, under whom the patterns have been executed, and the wools arranged in their separate tints. The expense to each lady, for wools, canvas, and pattern, does not exceed a guinea. The artistic merits of the design will obtain general approbation, both from the principle on which it is founded, and the brilliancy and harmony of colouring which has been obtained.

FACETIOUS!—A short time after the arrival of the ship *Mary Anne* into one of the Liverpool docks last week, one of the officials connected with it sent over a messenger to the Custom House, with the astounding information that the landing-water had omitted examining the trunk of one of the passengers. A landing surveyor was immediately sent over to the dock to discharge the necessary duty, who, on arriving at his destination, asked to see the passenger's trunk, upon which he was gravely referred to the "elephant," which the vessel had brought over for the Regent's-park Zoological Society. The surveyor good-humouredly laughed at the joke, and acknowledged himself fairly "sold."

EPISCOPACY IN CALIFORNIA.—The Episcopalians in California have succeeded in organising a diocese of the Church, adopting constitution, canons, and rules of order, and have elected Dr. Sontag, formerly a missionary bishop for Constantinople, as their prelate.

THE GROTTA IN OATLANDS PARK, which has been allowed to be opened during the summer for the benefit of the Weybridge Schools, will be closed at the end of the present month. (We have already engraved and described the Grotto in No. 336 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.) Those of our readers, therefore, who wish to see a very curious work of art, and at the same time to benefit the funds of the Weybridge Schools (now in course of erection), will take advantage of the facility now offered by the low fares of the South-Western Railway, of visiting a very beautiful part of the county of Surrey.

The grand ascension of the *aéronaut* Montemayor, who announces that he has discovered a certain mode of directing a balloon, is fixed for the 19th of November. He will attempt to proceed to London.

NOMINATION OF CARDINALS.—A Roman Catholic Correspondent of the *Times* gives the following interesting details of the ceremonies attending the elevation of the new Cardinals:—"Rome, Sept. 30. In the Consistory of this morning his Holiness named Dr. Wiseman Cardinal, under the title of Archbishop of Westminster. The Consistory of this day is one of the most remarkable in modern times, from the circumstance of ten out of the fourteen Cardinals having been chosen from foreign states, and only four of them being Italians. As soon as Dr. Wiseman received the notice of his elevation, he placed himself upon the threshold of one of the state-rooms at the Palace of the Consulate, where his receptions take place, to receive the congratulations of the Cardinals and Ambassadors, who send their attendants for the purpose. This afternoon each of the new Cardinals will proceed with the blinds drawn to the Vatican, where his Holiness will give them the red *beretta*, or cap; after which Cardinal Wiseman, in the name of the others, will return thanks, standing. As the Cardinals leave the Pope's apartment, they will receive from an attendant the red *zucchotto*, or skull-cap. They will afterwards go home with the carriage darkened as before, and during the next three days they must remain always at home. This evening the Cardinals, Ambassadors, and nobility, Roman and foreign, present their congratulations in person to each of the new Cardinals. The Cardinals who reside in the city usually request one of their own family, or some lady of rank, to receive the Princesses and other ladies who may wish to be presented on the occasion. Our countrywoman, the Princess Doria, will do the honours for Cardinal Wiseman. On these occasions there is generally a grand display of the diamonds of the noble Roman families. On the mornings of Tuesday and Wednesday the Roman Princes will visit the new Cardinals in state. The great ceremonies, however, are reserved for Thursday. At an early hour the new Cardinals take the oath in the Sistine Chapel, whilst the other Cardinals assemble in the Sala Ducale, near the chapel. The new Cardinals kneeling, receive the red hat from the Pope, with an admonition that its colour is to remind them that they are to be ready to shed their blood, if necessary, for the Church. They are then embraced by their colleagues, and take their places among them. The 'Te Deum' is afterwards sung, whilst the new Cardinals are prostrate on the floor. At the secret Consistory each Cardinal receives a sapphire ring, for which he pays 500 crowns, for the benefit of the missions to Asia, China, and other countries, and a title or church is assigned to him. I believe that Cardinal Wiseman will receive the title of St. Pudenziana, who is stated by ancient authors to have been a granddaughter of the celebrated British chieftain Caractacus, and whose church is said to contain memorials of the earliest days of the preaching of Christianity in Rome. The Cardinals created are as follows:—Monsieur Paul Therese David Astors, Archbishop of Toulouse; Jean Joseph Bonnel y Ordo, Archbishop of Toledo; Joseph Cosenza, Archbishop of Capua; Jacques Marie Adrien César Mathien, Archbishop of Besançon; Jude Joseph Romo, Archbishop of Seville; Thomas Gousset, Archbishop of Reims; Maximilian-Joseph Godefroi, Archbishop of Olmutz, in Moravia; Jean Geissel, Archbishop of Cologne; Peter Paul de Figueiredo de Cunha e Mello, Archbishop of Braga, in Portugal; Nicholas Wiseman, Archbishop of Westminster, in England, a metropolitan see recently formed by the Pope; Joseph Pecci, Bishop of Bugio; Melchior de Diepenbrock, Bishop of Breslaw."

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The coroner's inquest on the murder of the Rev. G. E. Hollest, of Frimley, was resumed on Tuesday and again adjourned to the 22nd inst. Nothing material was elicited on the occasion to throw light on the perpetrators of the crime. The police are still actively engaged in their inquiries; Sergeant Kendall on the spot, Inspector Hollington at Guildford, and Inspector Biddlecombe between the two places.

One of the clerks of the New Ross Bank (Ireland) has been held to bail on a charge of embezzling a sum of £84.

We have authority to state, that, in order to avoid the necessity of two collections of the hop duty, viz. on the 15th inst. and on the 15th November, the Chancellor of the Exchequer has directed that the collection of the moiety of the duty of 1848 and of the moiety of the duty of 1849 shall take place on the 15th November next, and instructions have been issued accordingly to the proper officers of Inland Revenue.

At the County Court held at Tewkesbury, before James Francillon, Esq., the district judge, on the 3rd inst., William Woodward, a poor stocking-maker, obtained a verdict against Mr. Feargus O'Connor, M.P., for £210s., with immediate execution. It appeared from the evidence of the plaintiff that he was one of the contributors to the land scheme, and had paid the sum sought to be recovered.

The new Chancery Act has already come into operation in Ireland, and proceedings under it have in a few days been brought to a point in a case of a mortgage that under the old system would have taken a year at least to accomplish.

The Marquis of Ormonde has ordered a reduction in the rents of his tenantry (Ireland), on a graduated scale ranging from 10 to 25 per cent., according to the regularity with which they pay up the rates falling due before the 1st of August next.

The Metropolitan Interments Act provides that no lands for new cemeteries shall be purchased until six weeks after advertisements, notifying the intention of the General Board of Health to purchase land, had been issued. These six weeks have expired, and during the last week the inspectors of the board, Messrs. Austin, Rawlinson, and Crecy, were engaged in the examination of various proposed sites. Several were visited and examined by members of the board themselves.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Mr. Isaac Nicholson, of Gordon-street, Gordon-square, an official assignee of the Court of Bankruptcy. Mr. Nicholson was formerly an extensive woolen merchant in King's Arms-yard. The marriage of the Emperor of Austria with the Princess Sophia of Saxe is positively arranged to take place immediately, if we are to believe the *Northern Gazette* of Germany.

At a debating meeting in Indiana, one of the speakers made the following practical comparison:—"A smoky chimney is no more to be compared to a scolding wife than a little nigger to a dark night."

The prize essay upon "the laws respecting the Protection of Women," for which the Associate Institution for Improving and Enforcing the Laws for the Protection of Women has offered 100 guineas, is to be historical, theoretical, and practical. The Bishop of Oxford, Mr. Page Wood, M.P., and Mr. Roundell Palmer, M.P., have consented to act as adjudicators.

The new planet Victoria, discovered by Mr. Hind, has had its proposed name and laurel symbol accepted by the astronomers of England, Prussia, and Denmark. Its period of revolution, Mr. Hind states, will probably be nearly the same as that of Iris, perhaps a little longer.

Messrs. Coutts and Parkinson, the *Newcastle Chronicle* states, have received another order for a large iron East Indianman, to be about 1000 tons register. This vessel will be the largest iron sailing vessel ever constructed at this or any other port.

Searles, the pedestrian, is still prosecuting his herculean labours at Tranmere (Cheshire), and at present with every prospect of a successful termination. He enjoys excellent health, and performs his hourly journeys with ease. The undertaking will be completed on Monday, the 14th inst. He eats well, drinks only a small portion of sherry daily, and is 4lb. heavier since he commenced walking than he was before.

A fatal sailing-boat accident happened on lately the Thames. The Messrs. John and William Montford, of Islay House, Brompton, and Mr. W. Farley, of Faversham-terrace, Brompton, were beating up Woolwich Reach in their yacht, the *Fairy Queen*, when a sudden squall of wind upset the boat. Mr. W. Montford and Mr. Farley saved themselves by clambering up the keel, but Mr. John Montford was drowned.

The total expenses of the Poor-law Inspectors for the year ended the 31st of March, 1850, was £3878; viz. £3789 personal, and £5083 13s. 2d. travelling and other charges.

The revenue authorities have granted permission for tin, in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs, to be added to the list of articles allowed to be landed at the first-class passenger wharves on the river side on importation into the port of London from foreign ports.

It is rumoured that a line of steam-ships is to be established between Liverpool and Quebec, with the object of promoting the interests of the Canadian provinces, and the comfort of emigrants and passengers to the settlements of the far west, Canada, and the United States.

The navigation of the Eyder has been prohibited by the Danish government. Neutral merchant vessels coming from the Baltic will, however, be allowed to leave that to the 10th of October inclusive. The port of Tomlinson not being closed, masters of vessels coming from the North Sea may discharge their cargoes there, should they not prefer pursuing their voyage by the Sound.

The whole of the persons (upwards of three hundred) employed by Mr. Humphrey Brown, M.P. of Tewkesbury, have subscribed a penny each to the *Free Press*.

The late Mrs. Ann Goodman, of Islington, has bequeathed a legacy of £100 to University College Hospital.

According to a Sunderland paper, the Tyne brig *Mary Florence* has been lost on the coast of Africa, and the Captain (Christopher Short), his wife, and six of the crew seized by the natives. They are said to be still in captivity.

It is stated in late papers from Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land, that John Frost, the Chartist convict, formerly of Newport, has been lecturing in the former place on the evidences of Christianity.

A bazaar in aid of the York ragged schools, of an extended character, has been held in the Guildhall of the city of York during the past week, under the presidency of the Earl of Carlisle. The amount for admissions, and of the sale of fancy goods, presided over by the Lady Mayoress and her fair friends, realised upwards of £900.

A medical gentleman in Plymouth has adopted the excellent plan of fixing a gutta percha mouth-piece by the side of his bell-handle at the street door, attached to which is a long gutta percha tubing, which reaches to his bed. In the night, when the bell is rung, the tube, which hangs suspended by the bedside, is immediately resorted to, and a conversation is carried on, without the necessity of the doctor even rising from his pillow. This is a very great convenience.

The Great Northern Railway company are about to erect a large locomotive depot at Peterborough, similar to those at Wolverton and Swindon. There will be between 1000 and 2000 persons employed.

The heavy gale of wind which sprang up on Sunday evening, blew from S. to W.S.W., directly down the Thames, and a very low tide was the result. The numerous tiers of vessels in the Pool were aground, and for a time all navigation was stopped, even the small steamers that ply above-bridge touching the bottom of the river. A more shallow channel has not been seen in the Thames for some time. Several casualties took place during the gale, but we have not heard of any thing of a serious character.

The aggregate amount of traffic on railways in the United Kingdom, during the current year, shows a very considerable increase over the corresponding period of 1849. The published total receipts from the 1st January to the 29th September, 1850, amounted to £9,525,707; corresponding period of 1849, to £8,275,679; showing an increase of £1,250,028 for that period.

Mr. Patrick Somers, M.P., was arrested last week by a sub-inspector of police, at Ballymore, in the county of Sligo, on his way from Dublin, to fulfil a hostile engagement with a Mr. Verdon, the proprietor of the *Sligo Champion* newspaper.

The Earl of Mount Edgcumbe fell overboard on Friday week, at Plymouth, while in the act of landing from his yacht in Barnpool. His Lordship uses a boat peculiarly constructed, of two punts fastened together at the stern, described as forming a convenient gig. By some casualty the punts parted, and his Lordship was unexpectedly precipitated into the water. One of his men speedily rescued him, and we are happy to state that he received no injury.

Lord Northland has issued an address of thanks to his constituents of Dungannon, dated at Madeira, where his Lordship is at present, for their second return of him as their representative in Parliament, and expresses some hope of being able in the next session to attend his duties in their service.

It is said that the recent movement of the tailors against the slop system has not been entirely fruitless. The tailors of Liverpool, to the number of some 700 or 800, have combined, and are about to erect a public hall. We are told that they intend to take in work, and execute orders on the co-operative principle.

According to the Liverpool papers, a new description of food—the *duri*—is being introduced into this country. It is a grain or pulse, something between the lentil and Indian corn, and is described as excellently adapted for mixing with the lower descriptions of meal and flour, which it improves both in taste and colour. In Ireland it has already been imported.

A favourite magpie had been accustomed to receive dainty bits from the mouth of its mistress. The other day it perched, as usual, on her shoulder, and inserted its beak between her lips, not, as it proved, to receive, for, as one good turn deserves another, the grateful bird dropped an immense green fat caterpillar into the lady's mouth.

A country bumpkin, says the *Macclesfield Courier*, whose habitation is not far from this immediate locality, was called upon a short time ago by a neighbour to inform him of a domestic calamity, the loss of his mother. The bereaved son was found at his breakfast, when the following dialogue took place:—"I lai bin thee, Jim, oive gotten sad news for thee—thine mother's jed."—"Jed, mon, didst say? well, wait a bit, till I finish my porritch, and I'll mak thee a pretty blaaf."

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

AAACH—You must stipulate that the game be played according to the acknowledged rules in this country. All other terms are matter of arrangement.  
R D M—Young, and, we doubt not, beautiful also.  
M D—The "Philodorian" Chess-room is in Agar-street, near Charing Cross Hospital.  
EXONISES—1. It is correct, but too easy for us. 2. Try Hastings, the publisher, in Carey-street.  
J A W—1. It shall be given among our Chess Enigmas shortly. 2. The key move is—1. Q to her 2nd.  
C M J—Is it a case of real occurrence, or, as we suspect, a merely supposititious situation devised to provoke discussion on the taking *en passant* question?  
Q E D—It would indeed be *mild* if your solution were correct.  
N A W—You will find a highly interesting letter on the subject of Mr. Cochrane's play with the Brahmin in the current number of the *Chess-player's Chronicle*. Some of the best of their games we hope to give next week.  
J J H—As you remark, the palpable mistake of Black at his eighth move destroys all interest in the subsequent play.  
C M J—The defence is deplorable, and renders the game quite valueless.  
W G, Beverley—They shall be examined shortly.  
M T S, Clonmel—Subscriptions for the forthcoming work on End-games, by Messrs Kling and Horwitz, are payable to Mr. H. Stot, 21, King William-street, Strand.  
AUSTRAL—A distinction only, without a difference.  
ELEPHANTUS—You are both wrong. Try it once more.  
SOLUTIONS OF Problem No. 349, by OMICRON, HENRICES, SAM SLICK, LONG-CLOTHES, VERITAS, J A H, of the Royal Artillery; OCCIDENS, THIN, COL, CAM; G M, DERRON, FAKESHAM, W B, of Glasgow; W L T, W S T, T S G, KIT, J P, of Hyde; CHIESS-LINO, FAKESHAM, SCHACH, AGNES, RUSTHALL, EL TIO, G D H, BOLDONIA, M E B, C H L, SHEDDEN, L C L, TOTI SEUL, and A MUSKERRY MAN, are correct. All others are wrong.  
SOLUTIONS OF No. 350, by J A W, M P, F R S, BOLDONIA, M E B, and W S T, are correct.  
\* \* \* Want of room compels us to defer the Answers to several Correspondents until Next Week.

## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 349.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K B 6th (ch)	K to Kt 8th (best)
2. Q to K R 4th	P takes Kt; or (a) (b)
3. Q to K sq—Mate	

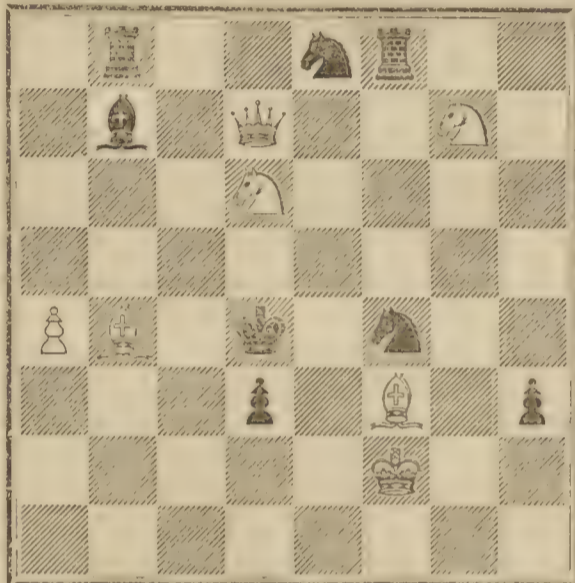
(a) 2. Q to her 4th—Mate	K to B 7th
(b) 2. Kt to K B 3d (discovering Mate)	K to R 8th

## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 350 Next Week.

## PROBLEM No. 351.

By E. A. M. M., of India.

## BLACK.



White, playing first, mates in three moves.

## SECOND MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE, BETWEEN THE LONDON AND AMSTERDAM CHESS CLUBS.\*

WHITE (London).	BLACK (Amsterdam).
14. Kt takes P	Kt takes Kt
15. B takes Kt	Q R to Q sq
16. B to Q B 3d	Q takes Q
17. Q R takes Queen	

Amsterdam to play.

\* For the preceding moves, see our Number for August the 21th.

## CHESS IN INDIA.

For the following interesting game, which was played a few months since in the Chess Club of Calcutta, we are indebted to a promising member of that institution. He remarks:—"The Calcutta Chess Club now numbers some forty members, and boasts the honour of having Mr. Cochrane for its president. The only player here who has any chance whatever with Mr. Cochrane upon even terms is a Brahmin, of the name of Moheschunder Bonnerjee. Of this worthy, Mr. Cochrane has himself remarked that he possesses as great a natural talent for Chess as any player he ever met with, without one single exception! This is high praise, but not at all extravagant, when all circumstances are known and considered. Until the early part of last year, Moheschunder had never been twenty miles from his native village in the Mofussil, as the interior of India is designated. He had never played with a really good player, and was scarcely acquainted with all of the European rules of the game. From long-continued and uninterrupted success he had become desperately self-sufficient, and obstinately addicted to certain faulty styles of opening, of which, indeed, he is not even now cured."

"The introduction of Moheschunder was in this wise:—A member of the Calcutta Chess Club, during a Mofussil pilgrimage in the autumn of 1848, heard of the fame of this local Philidor, and learning further that the Mofussil champion had 'never been beaten,' he rejoiced exceedingly in the prospect of beating him soundly. This expectation was not destined to be fulfilled, for our Brahmin triumphed. The discomfited club-man thereupon brought him down to Calcutta, and requested Mr. Cochrane to take him in hand. Now Moheschunder had never even heard of Cochrane, nor, for that matter, of Ruy Lopez, Philidor, La Bourdonnais, Macdonnell, or Staunton. At this time, in truth, Moheschunder was under a very strong impression that some Mookjee or Chatterjee resident in the district of Berhampore or Burdwan was incomparably the best player in the known world next to himself. It was not until he had been well beaten six games or so, off hand, that the idea began to dawn upon him that he might possibly be mistaken, and at last he solemnly pronounced his successful opponent to be 'Shatan' himself and no other. Since that period Moheschunder has been appointed a paid *attaché* of the Club. He is much improved, and frequently wins of Mr. Cochrane when playing on even terms. His 'sight' of the board is extraordinary; he plays with marvellous rapidity, and rarely makes an oversight or mistake."

Game between the celebrated European amateur, Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, and MOHESCHUNDER BONNERJEE, a native player of high repute.

## (Irregular Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. Cochrane).	BLACK (Moheschunder).
1. P to K 4th	Q R to B 3d
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th
3. P to Q B 4th	P to K 3d
4. P to K 5th	K B checks
5. Q Kt to B 3d	P takes P
6. Q B to K 3d	P to Q Kt 4th (a)
7. P to Q R 4th	P takes P
8. Q R takes P	P to Q R 4th
9. K B takes P	K Kt to K 2d
10. K Kt to K 2d	K Kt to K B 4th
11. Castles	Castles
12. K B to Q 3d	Q B to Q 2d
13. B takes Kt	P takes B
14. K Kt to his 3d	Q Kt to R 2d
15. Q R to his sq	P to Q B 3d
16. P to K B 4th	Q B to K 3d
17. Q to K R 5th	P to K Kt 3d
18. Q to K R 6th	K R to K sq

(a) It is rarely good play to attempt to sustain the doubled Pawn in positions like the present.  
(b) This is quite a *fa Cochrane*.  
(c) K B to his sq seems equally good; for suppose—  
WHITE. BLACK.  
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THE WORCESTER DIOCESAN TRAINING-SCHOOL, AT SALTLEY, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

## WORCESTER DIOCESAN TRAINING SCHOOL.

is now maintained, are about to be employed for its further enlargement. No one is personally applied to for a farthing: the whole is left to the secret influences of the spirit. Yet, according to Herr Müller's statement, strangers, whom he has never seen, to whom he has not made known his case, have given him for his orphans not less than £33,868 11s. 14d., in answer to his secret prayers. These are strange facts to record among the materials for the history of the times."

The accompanying View is taken from the north-east side of the Orphan House, looking towards Clifton.

THE foundation-stone of this new establishment was laid on Thursday, by Sir John Pakington, Bart., M.P., as proxy for Lord Lyttleton, who was prevented attending by the death of his Lordship's sister. The site of the building is at Saltley, near Birmingham, upon land partly given by C. B. Adderley, Esq., M.P. The design is by Mr. B. Ferrey, architect; and is in the style of domestic architecture of Edward III.'s time. The plan embraces two distinct institutions;

ment without entering the open air. The main staircases are situated at each angle of the court, and form important features of the design.

There is an outer kitchen court and offices, with separate entrance from the west. The scheme has much of a collegiate arrangement; but the architect has avoided the pretensions of such an establishment, and adapted a simpler style of architecture than is usually employed in the learned universities; considering it desirable to give the building a distinctive expression only, that might mark it as one united with many others to carry out an educational scheme peculiar to the present day.

It is intended to build a Chapel, to complete the design. The estimated cost of the entire building is about £10,000. The builders are Messrs. Winsland and Holland, of Duke-street, Bloomsbury.

## MINSTER LOVEL, OXON.

WE have already detailed the sale, at Oxford, of this portion of Mr. Feargus O'Connor's celebrated land scheme, consisting of 297 acres of land and eighty-two cottages. (See the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, September 7, 1850.) We now engrave a view of the estate taken from the Oxford and Cheltenham road, at the west end of the crescent which parts the same, commanding a view of the schools in the right-hand crescent. At the other extremity, to the right, are cottages flanking a road leading from Minster to Brigenorton; the houses being at equal distances on their respective allotments, nearly reaching the aforesaid village, turning another angle to the left, at the extremity of the straight line. The property is situated upon a hill, commanding a picturesque view of the ancient village of Minster, and the Lovel Ruins below to the left.

We understand that two or three of the allottees on the Minster Lovel estate are travelling the country soliciting subscriptions, in order to take proceedings in Chancery, to avert the threatened evictions next month. They have also published a memorial, showing that they have been induced by the representations of Feargus O'Connor, Esq., to take shares in the National Land Company, "and have had their allotments in accordance with the rules of the society, and others have given large sums of money as bonuses for allotments. That the occupants have, therefore, broken up their homes, left their respective callings, and travelled, at great expense, from distant parts of the country. That such allotments were, by the rules of the said company, to be conveyed to each occupant as freehold property, subject to the payment of four per cent. per annum on such portion of the original cost of each allotment as should remain unpaid. That the soil of such allotments, when given into their possession, was so exceedingly foul and exhausted, that your memorialists have laboriously and incessantly toiled, and have not been able to obtain therefrom a sufficiency of the commonest necessities of subsistence. That the said Feargus O'Connor, Esq., has demanded an enormous rent of your memorialists in his own name, as landlord, thus attempting to make them his tenants at will, and the property his own, having had it conveyed to himself individually, instead of in trust for the company, with whose money the estate was purchased. That your memorialists have refused to pay such rents, but have offered to pay interest on the capital expended on their respective allotments, and remaining unpaid; declining, however, to become tenants to F. O'Connor, Esq., who has, in consequence thereof, commenced proceedings in ejectment against your memorialists in the names of the trustees of the mortgagee. That your memorialists have resisted such ejectments, gone to trial, and had judgment given against them in the Court of Queen's Bench, and, in November next, will be turned out of possession, and thereby be deprived of their capital and labour employed in the improvement of their holdings. That your memorialists have, therefore, consulted equity barristers, whose opinion is, that your memorialists have an efficient plea in, and are, consequently, advised to make an application to, the Court of Chancery for redress against such injustice; but that the costs of such proceedings in Chancery are too expensive for your memorialists, who have already exhausted all their available means in defending the aforesaid suit in ejectment. That your memorialists, therefore, respectfully solicit the assistance of the charitable and benevolent, in order to enable your memorialists to take the necessary proceedings in the Court of Chancery for their protection against the cruel and unjust proceedings of Feargus O'Connor, Esq. And your memorialists' &c.



ORPHAN-HOUSE, ASHLEY DOWN, NEAR BRISTOL.

and, although combined in a quadrangular arrangement of connected buildings, each establishment has its distinct offices.

The entrance to the quadrangle is on the north side, and the Training School department is contained in this north division of the building, and consists of school-room, dining-room, class-rooms, masters' dwellings, and every necessary apartment; on the first and second floors are dormitories for 60 students.

The housekeeper's residence is at the north-west angle, and communicates directly both with this and the middle class school. The school room, dining-room, class-rooms, &c., for this institution are contained in the west and south sides of the quadrangle, where there is accommodation for 100 students, together with residences for the masters and attendants.

The Principal's house occupies the south-east angle of the court; and the Principal is able to pass through the several apartments of the eastern establish-



MINSTER LOVEL, OXON.



"THE OWNER OF THE VINEYARD PAYING HIS LABOURERS."—PAINTED BY REMBRANDT.—FROM THE GALLERY OF THE LATE KING OF HOLLAND, AT THE HAGUE.

#### FINE ARTS.

##### GALLERY OF THE LATE KING OF HOLLAND, AT THE HAGUE.

We have this week engraved one of the finest pictures from the above famed collection—"The Owner of the Vineyard paying his Labourers," (in Catalogue, Lot 90), purchased by Dr. Van Cleef, of Utrecht, for 4000 florins.

The subject, we need scarcely add, is the Parable of the Labourers, from St. Matthew, xx. The lord of the vineyard is seated at the table, and one of the first labourers murmurs at the payment, which is no more than that paid to the "eleventh hour" labourers. On the opposite side is seated a young man, who enters the payments; and in the distance is a group of labourers.

This picture is one of Rembrandt's noblest compositions; and a few observations upon its distinguishing excellence may not be unacceptable.

Sir Joshua Reynolds, in his Eighth Discourse, speaking of the annoyance the mind feels at the display of too much variety and contrast, proceeds to say:—"In a composition where the objects are scattered and divided into many equal parts, the eye is perplexed and fatigued, from not knowing where to find the principal action or which is the principal figure; for where all are making equal pretensions to notice, all are in equal danger of neglect. The expression which is very often used on these occasions is, the piece wants repose—a word which perfectly expresses a relief of the mind from that state of hurry and anxiety which it suffers when looking at a work of this character. On the other hand, absolute unity, that is, a large work consisting of one group or mass of light only, would be as defective as an heroic poem without episode, or any collateral incidents to recreate the mind with that variety which it requires."

Rembrandt's manner is absolute unity: he often has but one group, and exhibits but little more than one spot of light in the midst of a large quantity of shadow; if he has a second mass, that second bears no proportion to the principal." Sir Joshua considers this treatment a reprehensible extreme, equally distant from the demands of nature and the purposes of art.

"This unity," says Mr. Burnet, in his lately published quarto, "is observable in the composition of Rembrandt: even where a multiplicity of figures are employed, they are so grouped that the masses of light and shade are interrupted as little as possible; and it is only in his earlier works, such as those now in the Munich Gallery, where this isolated light is carried to extravagance. In many of his later pictures, we have not only subordinate groups, but a repetition of the principal lights; also, a greater breadth of half-tint. 'Composition,' says Reynolds, 'which is the principal part of the invention of a painter, is by far the greatest difficulty he has to encounter. Every man that can paint at all, can execute individual parts; but, to keep these parts in due subordination, as relative to a whole, requires a comprehensive view of the art, that more strongly implies genius than perhaps any other quality whatever.' Now, Rembrandt possessed this power in an eminent degree."—*Rembrandt and his Works.*

Fuseli pays the following eloquent tribute:—"Rembrandt was, in my opinion, a genius of the first class, in whatever relates not to form. In spite of the most portentous deformity, and without considering the spell of his *chiaroscuro*, such were his powers of nature, such the grandeur, pathos, or sublimity of his composition, from the most elevated or extensive arrangement to the meanest and most homely, that the best-cultivated eye, the purest sensibility, and the most refined taste dwell on them equally enthralled. Shakspeare alone excepted, no one combined with so much transcendent excellence, so many in all other men unpardonable faults, and reconciled us to them. He possessed the full empire of light and shade, and of all the tints that float between them; he tinged his pencil with equal success in the cool of dawn, in the noon-day ray, in the livid flash, in

evanescent twilight, and rendered darkness visible. Though made to bend a steadfast eye on the bolder phenomena of nature, yet he knew how to follow her into her calmest abodes, gave interest to insipidity and baldness, and plucked a flower in every desert. None ever, like Rembrandt, knew how to improve an accident into a beauty, or give importance to a trifle. If ever he had a master, he had no followers; Holland was not made to comprehend his power."

The magnificent picture we have engraved is signed Rembrandt, 1630, and is one of his early works.

#### CURIOSITIES.

##### QUEEN MARY'S HARP.

(From a Correspondent.)

The following anecdotic record seems worthy of notice at this particular moment, seeing that it is founded upon an interesting event in the life of the unfortunate Mary of Scotland; the scene the neighbourhood of Balmoral, and the heroine the wife of Findla More, the ancestor of the chieftain of the district a second time honoured with the presence of Royalty. There may be some anachronisms in the story; but the main incidents are correct, and it may be especially interesting now that the forests of Aberdeenshire are again ringing with the horns of Royal huntsmen, her halls again brilliant with the great and noble of the land; and, although not now in the "style of the old Gaelic poets," the banquetting and the strains of another Royal Harp are again rife in the northern highlands.

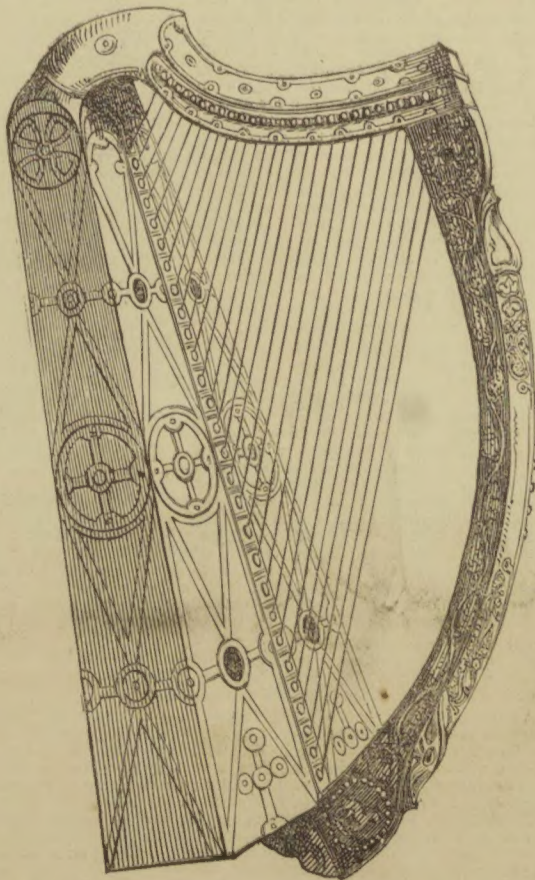
In the younger and happier days of Queen Mary, her subjects seem to have delighted in doing honour to their beautiful monarch; and there exists a tradition in the family of General Robertson, of Leede, in the highlands of Perthshire, that, on the occasion of a magnificent Royal hunt and banquet given to her Majesty by the Earl of Athol, an ancestor of his had the distinguished honour to be presented with the Royal Harp, still preserved in his family, and of which Gunn, in his "Historical Enquiry," has given a plate and description.

Of the truly Caledonian hunt referred to, an account has come down to us, written by Barclay, an eye-witness, which sinks our modern *battues* into insignificance. Among other details, he describes 2000 Highlanders being employed to sweep the game from the woods and hills of the country about Athol, Badenoch, Mar, Murray, &c., which ended in the slaughter of 360 deer, with 5 wolves, and some does.

The banquet which followed was sumptuous, and no less in the style of the old Gaelic poets: "the shell went round, the bards sang, and the soft hands of virgins trembled on the strings of the harp." It was then, we can imagine, that, rivalling the Royal minstrels, her Majesty (an enthusiastic lover of the music and poetry of her country) became transported with the superior strains of the Mountain Maid, and, in the rapture of the moment, proclaimed "BEATRIX GARDYN" the Queen of Song, and alone worthy to possess the Royal Harp.

This distinguished lady was a daughter of George Gardyn, of that ilk, and Banchory, Aberdeenshire, whose family is now represented by the Gardens, of Troup. By Miss Gardyn's subsequent marriage with Findla More, a name implying gigantic size and strength of body, both the families of Leede and Farquharson, of Invercauld, have descended.

The following is Gunn's description of the Harp, alluding to the plate which accompanies it in his work:—"It had in front of the upper arm the Queen's portrait and the arms of Scotland, both in gold. On the right side, which is the view given in the annexed plate, in the circular space, near the upper end of the fore-arm, was placed a jewel of considerable value, and on the opposite side, in a similar circular space, was fixed another precious stone; of all which it was despoiled in the Rebellion, 1745, either by the persons to whose care the Harp had been at that time confided, or, as those people asserted, had been taken away by the soldiers during the existence of these troubles."—Gunn's "Historical Enquiry respecting the Performance of the Harp." 4to, Edinburgh, 1807.



HARP OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

The racing movements in the ensuing week will be confined to Newmarket, Wrexham, and Southport, and, except in the first-mentioned locality, will have little to excite the public appetite. The grand feature there will be the Cesarewitch, the wherewithal, since the withdrawal of the annual grant from the Russian treasury, being supplied by the owners of horses in the shape of a nomination fee of two sovereigns—an exaction scarcely consistent with the term "Free Handicap," applied to the stake. Looking at the result of the four-year-old Triennial, at the last meeting, this valuable prize seems destined to go into Sussex; still there will be a large field, and as "the race is not always to the swift," the chapter of accidents may yet turn up a trump-card for the "poor distressed" operatives at the Corner. The meeting, apart from the staple events, promises to be a busy one. The Border and Newcastle Club are the only courting fixtures, and the steeple-chase calendar is blank.

## TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—Landgrave has so completely paralysed the ring, that "round-betting" seems out of the question. It was not without some difficulty that we made out the following quotation:—

6 to 4 agst Landgrave	20 to 1 agst Cesarewitch	20 to 1 agst Priestess
11 to 1 agst Esedarius	20 to 1 agst Lady Eden	30 to 1 agst Letitia
4 to 1 agst Landgrave	15 to 1 agst Turnus (t)	20 to 1 agst Landseer
400 to 50 agst Landgrave winning the two events		
12 to 1 agst Prime Minister	20 to 1 agst Tuddington	25 to 1 agst Hernandez (t)
	OAKS.—7 to 1 agst Aphrodite	

THURSDAY.—The betting was so extremely languid this afternoon, that it was with some difficulty we made out the following short list of prices:—

Even on Prime Minister	4 to 1 agst Confidence
6 to 4 agst Landgrave	20 to 1 agst Cariboo
12 to 1 agst Esedarius (t)	20 to 1 agst Letitia
12 to 1 agst Backbiter	30 to 1 agst Mulgrave
20 to 1 agst Lady Eden	35 to 1 agst Russborough
9 to 2 agst Landgrave	10 to 1 agst The Italian
20 to 1 agst Hernandez	33 to 1 agst Ariosto
	33 to 1 agst Bonnie Dundee

## CHESTER AUTUMN MEETING.—TUESDAY.

The AUTUMN TRIAL STAKES of 5 sovs each, and 30 added.—Mr. Hadley and the Black Doctor, 1. Mr. Jones and Spot, 2.  
The FREE HANDICAP of 10 sovs, hft., and 50 added.—Mr. Smith's Master Downes, 1. Mr. W. E. Hobson's Gladiolus, 2.  
The MOSTYN STAKES of 10 sovs each, hft., and 30 added.—Mr. E. Herbert's Sir Robert, 1. Mr. Wilkins and Aristos, 2.  
The SARACEN'S HEAD HANDICAP of 5 sovs each, with 30 added.—Mr. T. Dawson's Cocktail, 1. Mr. Lawson's Kelesha, 2.  
The SELLING STAKES of 5 sovs each, and 30 added.—Mr. Montgomery's Cantab, 1. Mr. Hewitt's Snowdrift, 2.

## WEDNESDAY.

GRAND STAND PLATE of £50, added to a Sweepstakes of 3 sovs each.—Mr. Dawson's The Savage, 1. Mr. Montgomery's Cantab, 2.  
GRAND STAND STAKES (handicap) of 10 sovs each.—Mr. J. Osborne's Black Doctor walked over.  
CHESTER HANDICAP of 15 sovs each, 10 ft., and 100 added.—Mr. Osbaldeston's Fugleman, 1. Mr. Dawson's Cocktail, 2.  
LEVIATHAN STAKES of 10 sovs each.—Mr. Dawson's Mark Tapley, 1. Mr. J. Fowler's Jack Brigs, 2.  
WELTER CUP of £50, added to a handicap of 10 sovs each.—Mr. Kemp's General Salf, 1. Mr. Oakes's Half-and-Half, 2.  
SCRAMBLE SELLING STAKES.—Mr. J. Osborne's Emily, 1. Mr. Merone's Cauliflower, 2.

PEDESTRIANISM.—The celebrated "Tim Ingham," of Preston, is matched for a wager of £50 to walk from Preston to Kendal and back, a distance of eighty-eight miles, in one day. The task is to be performed in the course of three months, the choice of the day to be left to the pedestrian.

EXTRAORDINARY PEDESTRIAN FEAT.—A remarkable pedestrian feat has just been accomplished by Robert Pugh, one of the mountain guides at Dolgelly, in Merionethshire, who performed the task of walking from that town to the top of Gader Iris and back four times in 13½ hours. The distance to the summit of the mountain is six miles, and the road is very steep and craggy, and, perhaps, one of the roughest and most toilsome in North Wales. Pugh started at five o'clock in the morning, and concluded his task at half-past six in the evening, having thus accomplished the four journeys within 2½ hours of the stipulated time—the wager, which was for the sum of £10, being that he could not walk the distance in 16 hours. The weather was very wet and stormy, yet, notwithstanding this drawback, and the arduous toil of the four ascents, the guide did not appear in the least fatigued. The completion of the task was announced by a peal of bells.

THE CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.—It is believed that the census now being taken throughout the United States will show a greater increase of population than was generally anticipated. The population of Ohio, it is ascertained, will prove nearly, if not quite, two millions—the city of Cincinnati alone having 150,000 inhabitants. The energy with which this state has prosecuted her railroad system has tended greatly to the increase of her wealth. We are informed from New York that the amount of capital now in process of investment in the erection of buildings of a public and private character in that city and the adjacent cities of Brooklyn and Williamsburgh is not less than two millions and a half of dollars, and that the amount now employed in the construction of vessels at New York is greater than that at any previous period.

The *Eclipse* arrived at Peterhead on Saturday, being the last of the Buchanan fleet from Greenland. The *Eclipse* has 10 whales, 95 tons of oil, and a trifling number of seals. The Greenland fishing has been very successful this season; and the consequence is, that a decided impetus has been given to the trade, no fewer than four new vessels being added to the fleet for the coming year.

The *Alta California* (newspaper) says, our friend and late co-labourer Robert Wilson, of Stockton, yesterday exhibited to us a specimen of gold, bearing the most striking likeness to the caricatures of Lord Brougham. It is about two inches long, and the resemblance is most perfect. It would throw all the lovers of fun in London into ecstasies of delight.

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Steadiness of price, with rather an upward tendency, has been the prevailing tone of the English Market during the past week. Consols on Monday quoted 90½, remaining at the same quotation on Tuesday, until nearly the close of business, when an advance of ½ was registered. On Wednesday, 90½ was the price of the day, improving, however, on Thursday to 90¾ for money and time. Exchequer Bills continue to range at about past quotations, with a slight tendency downward. Money being in greater demand, an advance of ¼ per cent. in the rate of discount has been generally submitted to. India Bonds and Stock are about last week's prices; in other Stock little has been done. At the close of business for the week prices were:—Consols, 90¾; India Bonds, £1000, 89 pm; Ditto under £1000, 85 pm; Bank Stock for Account, 212½; Consols for Account, 90¾; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 68 pm; Ditto, £500, June, 68 pm; Ditto, Small, June, 68 pm.

Mexican Stock has been the only security in which any animation has occurred during the week. On Monday, the quotations rose, upon a brisk demand, from 31½ to 31¾ 32; afterwards receding to 31½. The market, however, became weaker on Tuesday, from realising, but without any decline in quotations until Wednesday, when, sales continuing, 31½ to ¾ became the quotation; since which it is still flatter. Russian and Danish quote firmly. In Spanish very little business has been done. The market was rather inanimate; at the close of the week prices quoted—Buenos Ayres Bonds, Six per Cent., 57½; Danish Bonds, 1825, 3 per Cent., 76; Do., 5 per Cent., 100; Mexican, 5 per Cent., 1846, Ac., 31½; Peruvian Bonds, Four-and-a-half per Cent., Account, 79½; Portuguese Four per Cent., 33½; Russian Bonds, 110½; Spanish, Passive, 3½; Ditto, Three per Cent., Account, 38½; Dutch Two-and-a-half per Cent., 57½; Ditto, Account, 57½; Ditto, Four per Cent. Certificates, 88½ x d.

Shares have rather receded as the Account-day approaches, notwithstanding the revenue returns display an increase of traffic. A rise so sudden as that recently, is usually followed by some reaction. Prices are:—Ambergate, Nottingham, Boston, and Eastern Junction, 2½; Bristol and Exeter, 68½; Caledonian, 8½; Chester and Holyhead, 10½; East Anglian, £25, L. and E. and L. and D., 2½; Do., £3 10s., Pref., 1½; Eastern Counties, 20½ x d., No. 2, ½ p.; East Union, Class A (late E. U. Shares), 6½; Do., Class B and C, 4½; Do., Scrip (6 per cent.), 19½; East Lancashire, 9½; East Lincolnshire, guar. 6 per cent., 80; Great Northern, 13½; Ditto, Half, A, Deferred, 4½; Ditto, Five per Cent. Pref., 11½ x 1; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 35½; Ditto, Eight, 3½; Great Western, 70½; Ditto, New, £17, 9½; Hull and Selby, 97; Ditto, Half Shares, 48½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 49½; Ditto, Fifths, 2½; London and North-Western, 116½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 83½; London and South-Western, 68½; Ditto, New Quarters, 19½; Ditto, Fifths, 14½; London and South-Western, 116½; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 1½; Manch., Sheffield, and Lincolnsh., 19½; Midland, 44½; Ditto, £50 Shares, 13½; Ditto, Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham, Six per Cent., 123½; North British, 7½; Reading, Guildford, and Oxford, 18½ x d.; Royston and Hitchin, 7½; Scottish Central, 12½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 8 dis; Ditto, ditto, Class B, 6½ dis; Shropshire Union, 2½ x 1; South Devon, 11; South-Eastern, 20½ x d.; South Wales, 24½; South Yorkshire, Doncaster, and Goole, 10½; Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth, 43½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 16½; Ditto, G.N.E. Preference, 4½; York and North Midland, 24½; Ditto Preference, 8; Boulogne and Amiens, 8½; Dutch Rhensish, 3½; East Indian, 9½; Luxembourg, 1½; Namur and Liege, 8; Paris and Rouen, 24½; Paris and Strasbourg, 7½; Sambre and Meuse, 3.

## THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Rather large supplies of English wheat have been on sale this week. All kinds have moved off heavily, at a decline in the quotations of from 1s to 2s per quarter. Foreign wheat must be considered fully 1s per quarter lower, owing to the increasing arrivals. Fine barley is scarce, and quite as dear; but other kinds are neglected. The malt trade continues dull, but oats have produced fully previous rates. No change has taken place in the value of beans; but peas of all kinds have receded 1s to 2s per quarter. Flour has been lower to purchase.

Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 37s to 43s; ditto, white, 36s to 42s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 35s to 41s; ditto, white, 34s to 40s; grinding barley, 21s to 23s; distilling ditto, 22s to 27s; malted ditto, 28s to 29s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 46s to 48s; brown ditto, 43s to 45s; Kingston and Ware, 46s to 52s; Chevallier, 52s to 54s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 16s to 17s; potato ditto, 18s to 20s; Youghal and Cork, black, 15s to 17s; ditto, white, 15s to 17s; tick beans, new, 26s to 27s; ditto, old, 26s to 30s; grey peas, 30s to 35s; mangle, 30s to 35s; white, 32s to 34s; boliers, 30s to 35s per quarter. Town-made flour, 35s to 40s; Suffolk, 22s to 24s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 29s to 34s per 280 lbs. Foreign: Danzig red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. American flour, 21s to 25s per barrel; Canada, —s to —s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Canary is still declining in value, but linseed and rapeseed are quite as dear as last week. All other articles are very dull.

Linseed, English, sowing, 54s to 56s; Baltic, crushing, 38s to 44s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 42s to 46s; hempseed, 32s to 36s per quarter; coriander, 18s to 24s; brown mustard-seed, new, 3s to 10s; white ditto, 6s to 7s; and tares, 5s to 6s per bushel; English rapeseed, new, 22s to 27 per half; linseed cakes, English, 18s to 19s; ditto, foreign, 16s to 17s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, up to —s.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 6d to 6½ per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 42s 2d; barley, 24s 5d; oats, 16s 8d; rye, 26s 7d; beans, 29s 6d; peas, 31s 3d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 42s 10d; barley, 23s 10d; oats, 17s 3d; rye, 25s 10d; beans, 29s 3d; peas, 29s.

Duties.—Wheat, 1s; barley, 1s; oats, 1s; rye, 1s; beans, 1s; peas, 1s.

Tea.—About 4000 packages of tea have changed hands at public sale, at very full prices. Privately, a good business is doing.

Sugar.—All kinds of raw sugar are in good request, at a further advance in the quotations of 6d per cwt. Foreign sugars are mostly held for more money. Refined goods steady, and brown lumps are worth 52s per cwt. No change in crushed.

Coffee.—Good ordinary native Ceylon is a slow sale, at 54s to 55s per cwt. In other kinds of coffee very little doing.

Provisions.—Irish butter is in good request, at fully previous rates.—Carlow, Clonmel, and Kilkenny, 80s to 84s; Waterford, 74s to 78s; Cork, 81s to 82s; and Limerick, 73s to 78s per cwt. Higher currencies have been realized for English. Fine weekly Dorset, 88s to 90s; fine Devon, 70s to 80s per cwt.; fresh, 9s to 12s per dozen lbs. Dutch Butter is 8s per cwt. dealer, fine Friesland being worth 90s per cwt. Large supplies of bacon having come to hand, the value of that article has given way 2s per cwt. Prime sizeable Waterford may be heard at 50s to 52s per cwt. In other articles we have no change to notice.

Tallow.—Our market is steady, at about stationary prices. P.Y.C on the spot is selling at 38s 9d to 39s for new; and 38s to 38s 3d for old.

Oils.—For export scarcely any business is doing, but for home consumption the general demand is firm, and prices are well supported.

Candles.—Whitworth, 14s; Stewart's 16s 9d; Pemberton, 15s 3d; Tanfield Moor, 13s; Bewick and Co., 15s 6d; Carr's Hartley, 16s; Teas, 16s 6d per ton.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 10s to £3 15s; clover ditto, £3 0s to £4 5s; and straw, £1 1s to £1 6s per load.

Spirits.—We have a dull inquiry for rum, yet prices are mostly supported. Demerara, 34 to 36 per cent. proof, is selling at 2s 1d to 2s 3d per gallon. Brandy and corn spirits are in moderate request.

Hops.—Although the supplies of new hops are large, the demand for them is steady, and prices are quite as high as last week. Duty, £215,000 to £220,000.

Wool.—The private contract trade is steady, especially for English qualities. The best qualities being worth 75s.

Smithfield.—Generally speaking, our market has been steady, this week, at full prices:—Beef, from 2s 6d to 3s 10d; mutton, 3s to 4s 2d; veal, 3s to 3s 10d; pork, 3s 2d to 4s 2d per 8lb, to sink the official.

Neigette and Leadenhall.—Prime beef, mutton, veal, and pork are in good request, at fully previous rates. Otherwise, the demand is very inactive.

Beef, from 2s 6d to 3s 10d; mutton, 3s to 4s 2d; veal, 3s to 3s 10d; and pork, 3s to 4s 2d per 8lb by the carcase.

## THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4.

ADMIRALTY, OCT. 4.

The following promotion has this day taken place consequent on the death of Rear Admiral Sir John Marshall, C.B.: Captain E. Collier, C.B., to be Rear Admiral of the Blue. Captains T.B. Sullivan, C.B., and D. Scott, have also been promoted to be Retired Rear Admirals, on the terms proposed in the London Gazette of Sept. 1, 1846, without increase of half-pay.

North Somerset Yeomanry Cavalry: The Hon E.B. Portman to be Cornet, vice Lord Dungarvon; T. Barrell to be Veterinary Surgeon.

Herefordshire Militia: W.M. Kyrie, Esq., to be Captain.

W. JOHNSON, West Drayton, Middlesex, farmer. F. JOHNSON, Lincoln, watchmaker.

T.H. JOLLEY, Farringdon-street, City, fruit-salesman. G. LITTLE, Holborn-bars, and Commercial-place, New Peckham, maker of electrical apparatus. T. FIELDING, Rhy, Flintshire, hotel-keeper.

W. M'KENZIE, Edinburgh, commission-agent.

## THE ARCTIC VOYAGE OF THE "PRINCE ALBERT"

IN SEARCH OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

SOME faint gleams of hopeful light have at last been thrown upon the gloom of uncertainty which hangs over the fate of Sir John Franklin and his companions. We referred last week to the arrival of the *Prince Albert*, Commander Forsyth, at Aberdeen. At Cape Riley, near the western entrance of Barrow's Straits, he found marks of five tents having been pitched—many remains of birds, beef, and pork—and, most valuable evidence of all, a piece of rope, with the well-known Admiralty mark of the yellow strand, and with the smell of tar about it so strong as to prove that it could not have been many years exposed. Captain Ommanney, who had also visited the spot, left there a notice that he had met with singular signs on Beechey Island. As no man-of-war has landed at Cape Riley since 1824, unless the *Erebus* and *Terror* did so, it is reasonable to identify the vestiges we have described with those vessels. It seems strange, however, that they should have left no record of the date of their passage.

On Monday morning, Captain Forsyth attended at the Admiralty, and brought with him the several bones (beef, pork, &c.) which were found on Cape Riley, together with a piece of rope of about a foot and a half in length, and a small piece of canvas with the Queen's mark upon it, both in an excellent state of preservation, placing it almost beyond a doubt even that they were left on that spot by the expedition under Sir John Franklin.

The voyage performed by the *Prince Albert* has thus been the means of keeping alive our hopes, and of informing us, up to a certain point, of the progress of our Government Expeditions; of which we might have been left in a state of utter ignorance till about this time next year, or the year after, just as it might chance. Everything connected with the navigation of the Arctic Seas is a chance, coupled, of course, with skill; and in looking at this voyage performed by Lady Franklin's little vessel, it must be obvious to every one that Captain Forsyth has had the chance of an open season, and the skill to make use of it.

Captain Forsyth's voyage, performed in the summer months of 1850, will be handed down to posterity as one of the most remarkable, if not the most remarkable that has ever been accomplished in the Arctic Seas; the Expedition consisting of one solitary vessel, the *Prince Albert*, of 89 tons! The main object of the voyage, it is true, has not been accomplished; but, as all the harbours in Prince Regent's Inlet were frozen up, and it was not possible to cut through four or five miles of ice to get the ship to an anchorage, Captain Forsyth had no alternative but to return.

The piece of rope brought home as above has been examined at Chatham-yard, and an official report forwarded to the Admiralty, by Captain Superintendent Richards. The master rope-maker states it to be a piece of common rope, and not whale-line; and, further, it appears by the books of the yard that the yellow worsted mark, the distinguishing mark of Chatham-yard, fixes the date of manufacture subsequent to 1824, as the order assigning different coloured worsteds to each yard bears date April 28, 1824, previous to which white worsted was in use at Chatham, and most probably throughout the service, having been introduced in July, 1814, as a substitute for the rogues' yarn.

"Supplies of rope of many sizes, including twelve coils of 1½-inch common rope, were sent to Woolwich in November, 1844; and 41 coils of the same description between January and April, 1845. During the latter period, a supply of Arctic stores was sent from Chatham to Woolwich, expressly for the *Erebus* and *Terror*."

Mr. Burton, the master-rope-maker, is of opinion that the rope was manufactured from Hungarian hemp, tarred with Mr. Bayley's compound tar; but he cannot ascertain correctly the date of the manufacture.

A Correspondent of the *Daily News*, whose name, if mentioned, "would insure attention to any opinion he expressed" states there now to be "no doubt that Sir John Franklin has passed up Wellington Inlet; that his ships are probably frozen in there; and that the encampment at Point Riley was, probably, formed by a detachment sent to be on the outlook for vessels, who returned to their ships when their provisions were exhausted, or when the winter set in."

From Captain Forsyth's report it is obvious that all parties engaged in the search were convinced that they were on the traces of Sir John Franklin, and that the captains and crews of all the vessels were pushing on in emulation, each anxious to be the first to reach him.

By favour of Mr. Snow, the officer who landed at Cape Riley from the *Prince Albert*, on Aug. 25, we are enabled to engrave the accompanying plan, together

TUESDAY, OCT. 8.

CROWN-OFFICE, OCT. 7.

MEMBER RETURNED TO SERVE IN THIS PRESENT PARLIAMENT.  
University of Cambridge: Loftus Tottenham Wigram, Master of Arts, in the room of the Hon Charles Ewan Law, deceased.

WAR-OFFICE, OCT. 8.

9th Light Dragoons: Brevet Lieut-Col J.H. Grant, C.B., to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Fullerton; Capt A. Spottiswoode to be Major, vice Grant; Lieut W.W. Humbley to be Captain, vice Spottiswoode; Col H. Sutherland to be Lieutenant, vice Humbley; Regimental Sergeant-Major R. Mills to be Cornet, vice Sutherland.

13th Light Dragoons: Lieut T.H. Good to be Captain, vice Borrowes; Cornet the Hon J.W.H. Hutchinson to be Lieutenant, vice Good.

Coldstream Foot Guards: Ensign and Lieut the Hon P.R.B. Fielding to be Adjutant, vice Halkett.

11th Foot—Gentleman Cadet R. Hotham to be Ensign, vice Segrave. 12th: Lieut J.W. Espinasse to be Captain, vice Brevet-Major Moore; Ensign R.N. Irving to be Lieutenant, vice Espinasse; Gentleman Cadet J.D. Travers to be Ensign, vice Irving. 15th: Acting Assistant-Surgeon J. Lamproy, M.B., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice O'Flaherty. 21st: Captain A. Dewar to be Captain, vice Ring. 27th: Lieut the Hon F.B. Pakenham to be Captain, vice Palmer; Ensign F. Rhodes to be Lieutenant, vice Pakenham. 20th: Ensign F. Luxmoore to be Lieutenant, vice Coventry. 32nd: Lieut T. Maunsell to be Captain, vice Brevet-Major Balfour; Ensign W.L. Ingles to be Lieutenant, vice Maunsell; Gentleman Cadet C.R. Ricketts to be Ensign, vice Ingles. 56th: Gentleman Cadet W.A. Godley to be Ensign, vice Grey. 87th: Capt W.F. King to be Captain, vice Dewar. 96th: Lieut R. Roney to be Captain, vice Chyde; Ensign W.A. Swift to be Lieutenant, vice Dewar; Ensign O'Neill S. Segrave to be Ensign, vice Swift.

Cape Mounted Riflemen: Surg J.C. Minto to be Surgeon, vice W.C. Eddie. Royal Newfoundland Companies: Staff-Surg of the Second Class S.M.V. Lloyd, M.D., to be Surgeon, vice Minto.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Assist-Surg T.H. O'Flaherty to be Staff Surgeon of the Second Class, vice Lloyd.

BREVET.—Ensign W.B. Castle, of the 83rd Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, doing duty at the East India Company's Depot at Worley, vice Bouchier, to have the local and temporary rank of Ensign while so employed.

OFFICE OF ORDINANCE, OCT. 5.

Royal Artillery: Brevet Major C.H. Mee to be Lieut-Col, vice Evans; Brevet Major C.O. Young to be Captain, vice Mee; First Lieut J.C. Standish to be Second Captain, vice Young; Second Lieut F. Carey to be First Lieut, vice Standish.

Corps of Royal Engineers: Lieut-Col W.B. Tylden to be Colonel, vice Wright; Brev Lieut-Col G.C. Du Plat to be Lieut-Col; Brevet Major T. Budgen to be Lieut-Col, vice Tylden; Second Captain J.G. McKerlie to be Captain, vice Budgen; First Lieut O.G. Gray to be Second Captain, vice McKerlie; Second Lieut H.R. Pelly to be First Lieut, vice Gray.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

South Devon Militia: J. Bullock, Esq., to be Lieut.

North Devon Militia: G.S. Buck, Esq., to be Lieut-Colonel.

North Devon Yeomanry Cavalry: J.G. Johnson to be Cornet.

1st Devon Yeomanry Cavalry: T. Keckewich, Esq., and W.J. Watts, Esq., to be Lieuts; T.H. Newman, to be Cornet.

BANKRUPT.

W. GRAYSON, Mortlake, Surrey, market-gardener.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

J. McLARTY, Lochranza, island of Arran, innkeeper.

BIRTHS.

On the 4th inst., at 14, Queen Ann-street, Cavendish-square, the wife of Alexander Halley, Esq., M.D., of a daughter.—At Malahide, Co. Dub., the lady of the Hon James Talbot, of a daughter.—At Florence, the lady Methuen, of a daughter.—At the Seigniorial House, St. Hilaire, Canada East, the lady of Major Campbell, late of the 7th Hussars, of a daughter.—On Saturday, the 5th instant, at No. 6, Cheyne-walk, Chelsea, the wife of Thomas Butler, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 21st of September, by special licence, at his residence, Vauxham, St. Helier's, Jersey, by the Rev J. Booth, D.C.L., F.R.S., Edward Hamilton Stirling, Esq., F.R.S., late of the Bengal Civil Service, son of the late Andrew Stirling, Esq., of Drummeller, Lanarkshire, to Annie Isabella, youngest daughter of the late Captain William Nugent Glascock, Royal Navy.—At St. George's Chapel, Stonehouse, Plymouth, George Drury, Esq., R.M., second son of the late Captain Drury, R.N., and grandson of the late General De Valancey, to Jessie, youngest daughter of the late Harry Pigou, Esq., of the 3rd Dragoon Guards.—At St. James's Church, Paddington, Mr. Octave Delapierre, Secretary to the Belgian Legation, and Consul of his Majesty the King of the Belgians, to Charlotte, widow of the late Captain Jasper Trotter, Bengal Artillery.—At Hever Church, Kent, the Rev William Wilberforce Battey, rector of Hever, to Harriet Dorothea, the only daughter of Edmund Wakefield Meade Waldo, Esq., of Hever Castle and Stonehall Park, in the same county.—At St. Martin-in-the-fields, the Rev Charles Braddy, M.A., of St. John's, Cambridge, Lecturer of St. Magnus, and Assistant-Master in the City of London School, to Sarah, relict of the late George Francis Davenport, Esq., of Oxford, and of Adelaide, South Australia.—At St. John's, Edinburgh, Charles Maximilian Thomas Western, Esq., only son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Western, K.T.S., to Harriet, youngest daughter of the late William Balfour, of Trenaby, Captain, R.N.

DEATHS.

Henrietta, the wife of Trafalgar Trafalgar, of Oughtlington Hall, in the county of Chester, and third daughter of the late Rev Sir Thomas Delves Broughton, of Doddington Hall, in the county of Chester, Bart., aged seventy-eight.—At Edinburgh, Colonel Holman Custance.—At Lahore, East Indies, Lieutenant-Colonel George Augustus Mee, in command of the 68th Regiment N.L., aged forty-five.—At Hanner, Flintshire, in the sixty-seventh year of his age, the Rev John Hammer, M.A., for upwards of forty years vicar of that place.—At Worlington Rectory, Mildenhall, Suffolk, the Rev James Gibson, in the sixty-sixth year of his age.—At St. Andrew's, near Bruges, aged sixty-five, Henry Berney, Esq., third surviving son of the late Sir John Berney, Bart.—At the Grutto, Basilodon, Berks, the residence of his father-in-law (the Rev G.H. Peel), the Rev C.H. Cox, M.A., rector of Oulton, Suffolk, and one of the lecturers of the city of Oxford, in the fifty-third year of his age.—The Rev Theodore Dury, Westmill Rectory, Herts, aged sixty-one.—Aged forty-seven, Lady Oakley, nee Baronne de Lormet, widow of Sir Charles Oakley, second Bart.—At Killymoon, county Tyrone, aged seventy years, William Stewart, Esq., late Lieutenant-Colonel of the Royal Tyrone Militia, and for many years representative of that county in Parliament.

with a view of the Cape, with the American brig *Advance* nearly among icebergs aground, and the *Prince Albert* to the right. In the horizon is the first and second signal staff, bearing N.W. ½ W. (compass), distant about two miles and a half.

Appended is an extract from Mr. Snow's private journal:—

"Cape Riley.—It was clear that some party, as Captain Ommanney expressed, belonging to her Majesty's ships had been there; and as there was no one from any vessel who had landed here since the time when Sir Edward Parry sent an officer on shore to make observations, in 1819, I could not but reasonably infer that it was Sir John Franklin's expedition that had encamped here and on Beechey Island. The mere thought that this was really the case, gave to the otherwise barren spot new interest in mine eyes. I surveyed it narrowly. It was as I have before observed, a high, bluff headland, with a low projecting tongue, and point of land running from it into the sea almost at right angles to the base of the undercliff. This tongue was sufficiently broad to have accommodated a tolerably large party;

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**CHESS.—THE STAUNTON CHESS-MEN**  
have now become the only recognised pattern among Chess-  
players.  
"The Staunton Chess-men combine elegance and solidity to a degree  
hitherto unknown."—The Times.  
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Morning Herald.  
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Morning Post.  
"The Staunton Chess-men possess decided advantages."—Morning  
Chronicle.  
The STAUNTON CHESS-MEN, in the unique Box of Carton-pierre,  
resembling Carved Ebony, may now be had of all dealers in Chess-  
men; wholesale, of the Manufacturer, J. AQUES, Hatton-Garden.

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RANG, from the Royal Academy of Munich, Decorative  
Artist in Fresco and all other manner of Painting, whose works may  
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between Carn Brea, 215 paces, and worth 1390; Wheal Bassett, 210 3s.  
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18 months since, £10 paid, and worth 2550. The Cost Book and general  
superintendence will be under the same able management as Carn  
Brea, which has divided about £1200 per cent. upon the sums invested;  
and the sales of one of the past quarter have realised upwards of  
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Buildings, London, can, previous to the Meeting, which takes place  
on the 25th inst., dispose of a few of these Shares a bargain. For  
further particulars, together with a list of the shareholders, apply per-  
sonally or by letter, at 1, Royal Exchange Buildings, London. J. Credit  
and Co. are Dealers in every description of Mine Shares.

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WAREHOUSE is REMOVED from Pall-mall to 54, St.  
JAMES'S, corner of Bennett-street.

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COMBS of every kind, from the smallest band, of a few penny  
value, to the most splendid dress comb made, all of superior quality,  
and very moderate prices.—PROUT, Brush and Comb Maker, 229,  
Strand, near Temple-bar.

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**KING and CO., 243, REGENT-STREET.**  
Fine French Merinos,  
at 12s. 6d. the full dress.  
The Flannel and Cashmere, at 12s. 6d. the full dress.  
at 17s. 6d. and 20s. the full dress.

KING and CO. will show, on Monday next and following days, their  
**NEW AUTUMN WOOL PLAIDS,**  
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Brocaded Tweeds, at 12s. 6d. the full dress;  
Printed Cashmeres, at 15s. the full dress;  
and a variety of other Fancy Dresses.  
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The Moire Antique Poplins,  
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GLACE, STRIPED, and CHECKED SILKS,  
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BROCHE, CHINE, and GLACE POULT de SOIES,  
at 30s. 6d. the full dress.  
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at 33s. 6d. the full dress.  
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**SILK VELVET DRESSES and MANTLES.**  
Spitalfields Silk Velvets, £3 10s the full dress.  
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The Richest Qualities, 5 guineas.  
The above Velvets are cut in any quantity at 6s., 8s., and 9s. 6d. per yard.  
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DEPOT.—Rich Genoa Silk Velvet Bonnets, all colours, 21s. each;  
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Silk, all colours, or for mourning, 12s. 9d. to 16s. 9d. More fashion-  
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**EXTENSIVE and NOVEL DISPLAY of**  
AUTUMN SILKS, at BEECH and BERRALL'S, 63 and 64,  
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The new Cheviot, Striped, Checked, and Brocaded Silks, in all the new  
colourings, at 1s. 9d., 1s. 11d., to 2s. 9d. per yard.  
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ditto, Rich Black Damask, and Black Dress Satins,  
Remarkably Cheap.  
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RINOES at BEECH and BERRALL'S, 63 and 64, Edgware-  
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be surpassed, if equalled, by any other house in the Metropolis.  
The same are divided into THREE LOTS, and will be sold as fol-  
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Address BEECH and BERRALL, 63 and 64, Edgware-road.

**LINEN-DRAPERS TO THE QUEEN.**  
Established in 1778.  
**INFANTS' BASSINETTES and BASKETS,**  
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HOME, INDIA, and the Colonies,  
are supplied by  
JOHN CAPPER and SON, 69, GLACE-BOURCH-STREET, LONDON,  
in a Separate Department,  
under competent Female Superintendence. The prices are economical,  
the materials and needlework excellent.  
BABY LINEN, of superior work, decidedly CHEAP.  
Parcels of 23 sent throughout the Kingdom, and all railway carriage.  
SAMPLES, which may be returned, SENT  
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Organist of St. Paul's Cathedral: a Collection of Ancient and  
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Extract:—  
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Her eyes vainly turned in her fits of conceit,  
As she peers at the gentlemen gazing on her,  
Are enclined by her charms, and kneel at her feet—  
With each coxcomb coquetting, to nobody true,  
I wouldn't give much for her chances—would you?"  
The verses are varied, each being a satire upon some established fall-  
acy, or a ribaldry of the most delicate and refined kind, and will supply a  
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they will stand any climate without injuring the delicacy of their ori-  
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always ON SALE, at the very lowest price for which a really good and  
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**HAWLEY'S, 284, High Holborn, the only**  
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T. COX SAVORY and Co.'s Pamphlet of Prices, with outlines,  
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by themselves in their own house. In Silver Cases, with the Detached  
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which is more particularly adapted to his own use. Each Watch is  
warranted.

**SILVER TEA SERVICES, of New Patterns.**  
A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Working Silversmiths, 14, Corn-  
hill (opposite the Bank), have recently finished, and are now on hand,  
complete patterns of TEA and COFFEE SERVICES, of novel and elegant  
design, and of the highest finish. The following have been generally  
admired:—  
The Portland Pattern, tastefully engraved—  
Strong Silver Tea-set . . . £12 15 0  
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A large stock is offered for selection in the Show-rooms, including  
every variety of patterns, from £34 upwards.

**DEANE'S TABLE CUTLERY** has, during  
one hundred and fifty years, maintained its reputation for cheap-  
ness and first-rate quality. It is furnished to the aristocracy, and  
every Handle at prices which defy competition. Their Monarch  
Razors, in Black and Ivory handles, remain unrivalled, and are ex-  
changed until the purchaser's beard is suited. Deane's Warranted  
Pen-knives, Sixpence each and upwards, have been pocket companions  
of Englishmen for many generations. Their pen-knives, in sets or by the  
single piece, are purchased by the Ladies now, as they were by their  
ancestors; and every article is guaranteed of the best quality.—  
GEORGE and JOHN DEANE, Wholesale and Retail Cutlers, opening  
to the Monument, London-bridge.

**NIGHT LIGHTS.—CAUTION.**  
**PATENT ALBERT NIGHT LIGHTS.**  
Patented 30th January, 1844.—CHILD'S NIGHT LIGHTS,  
registered 29th September, 1843, are sold by all Grocers and Wax  
Chandlers throughout the country, at 6d. per box. The sale of the  
above, amounting at the present time to many tons weekly, shews  
that they meet with the approbation of the public. Any description of  
them is therefore unnecessary. The object of this advertisement is to  
request purchasers to examine the name on the Boxes, so as to insure  
their getting what they intend.

Night Lights are liable not to last the time that they profess (fre-  
quently going out an hour or thereabouts after lighting); to be affected by  
quitting will effect a saving of profits allowed to agents and retail  
keepers any length of time; and to have an unpleasant smell.  
The Manufacturers consider that by use of materials secured to them  
by several Patents, and by long experience of the Manufacture, that  
they have overcome these difficulties, and they therefore beg, that,  
should any attempts be made to supply the public with inferior goods,  
they may be compared as to all the above particulars.

PRICE'S PATENT CANDLE COMPANY, Belmont, Vauxhall.

**HOUSEHOLD and FAMILY LINENS.**  
NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE NATIONAL LINEN  
COMPANY, in giving publicity to the prices of their TABLE LINEN,  
Sheetings, Irish Linens, Long Cloths, Calicoes, Blankets, Carpets, &c.,  
request particular notice that ladies residing in town or country can  
have samples free; and when goods to order are forwarded, payment is  
not required until the articles are fully examined and approved of, the  
Company feeling confident that the prices and fabrics will ensure their  
extensive sale of public patronage. For the convenience of families  
residing in the country, a few leading prices are here quoted; but, as  
durability and bleach are of considerable importance in purchasing,  
comparison is respectfully invited, not only as regards prices, but also  
the superior substance and bleach of the goods. Any description of  
Magnificent table-cloths, five yards long, 15s. each; dinner napkins to  
match, 8s. 6d. per dozen; breakfast, 5s. 6d.; and fish napkins, 5s. 6d.  
per dozen; stout double damasks and damasks, for hall and kitchen tables;  
an extensive stock of Irish foreign and British damask table linen, with  
slips and napkins to correspond.  
Nearby table-cloths, five yards long, 12s. 6d. per pair; superior golden fish sheet-  
ings, from one to four yards wide; strong linen sheeting, 4s. 9d. to 6s. 6d.  
per pair; Russia sheeting, without a seam, 11s. 6d. per pair. Shirtings:  
Irish linens, by the piece of 20 yards, 12s. 6d., 15s., 18s.; superior, 21s. to  
25s.; ditto, curiously and suitably, 37s.; from linens of every descrip-  
tion. Long cloths, towelling, nursery dimers, furniture dimers,  
muslins, &c. Irish cambric handkerchiefs, from 2s. 9d. per dozen, all  
linen; very good, at 6s. 6d. each; curiously fine, and equal in appear-  
ance to French at double the price, 12s. 6d. per dozen; linen glass-cloths  
and dusters, 1s. 9d. per dozen. Families purchasing at these ware-  
houses will effect a saving of profits allowed to agents and retail  
houses. Prospectuses, containing full particulars and prices, can be  
had at the warehouses, or by post.—National Linen Company, 105,  
Fleet-street, corner of Farringdon-street, bottom of Ludgate-hill.  
Country orders above £5 carriage free.

**GEOLOGY.**—Elementary Collections, to facili-  
tate the study of this interesting Science, can be had, from Two  
Guineas to One Hundred, of J. TENNANT, Mineralogist to her Majesty,  
149, Strand, London. He also gives private instruction.

**TO STRAW-BONNET MAKERS.**—Wanted,  
to work on the premises, some first-rate Sewers. Those who  
can block and finish their work well will be preferred. Constant em-  
ployment will be given to good hands.—Apply at VYSEL and SOXNS,  
76, Wood-street, Cheapside.

**FINE FRENCH MERINOS,**  
2s. 6d., 2s. 11d., 3s. 6d. per yard.  
Cashmere Fini h. 3s. 11d., and 4s. 6d. per yard.  
Fine French Cloth, 12s. 6d. the dress.  
Patterns sent (post free). Address W. W. SHEATH, 264, Regent-street.

**NEW AUTUMN DRESSES**  
China Cashmere, 12s. 6d. to 15s. 6d. the dress.  
Fine Alpaca Lustres, 1s. to 2s. per yard.  
Embroidered French Merinos in every colour.  
Patterns sent (post free). Address W. W. SHEATH, 264, Regent-street.

**THE NEW CHENE SILK,**  
at 27s. 6d. and 28s. 6d. the dress.  
The new Broche, 34s. 6d. the dress.  
Patterns sent for inspection. Address W. W. SHEATH, 264, Regent-street.

**NEW DOUBLE VENETIAN SILKS,**  
at 39s. 6d. the full dress.  
Very Rich Glace Silks, 35s. 6d. the full dress.  
Patterns sent (post free). Address, W. W. SHEATH, 264, Regent-street.

**RICH VELVETS FOR DRESSES.**  
Spitalfields, 6s. 9d. to 8s. 9d. per yard.  
Lyons and Genoa, 10s. 6d. to 14s. 6d. per yard.  
Patterns sent (post free).—Address, W. W. SHEATH, 264, Regent-street.

**BLACK LACE**



CAPE RLEY, AT THE ENTRANCE OF WELLINGTON CHANNEL, BARROW'S STRAITS, AND REMAINS OF ENCAMPMENT.—(SEE PAGE 298.)

## GRISLY BEARS.

(Continued from page 298.)

of the rock, and succeeded in shooting her. Her weight, when dead, was estimated at 1900 lb., and her skin proved to be one of the finest ever taken in that country. Upon searching her lair, three young cubs were discovered, so young, indeed, that they could scarcely see. These fell to the lot of Mr. Pacton, who fills the office of Judge in one of the gold districts, and were by him carried down to San Francisco, and thence by way of Chagres and Panama, by steamer, to this country. In their transport across the Isthmus, the box in which they were conveyed was carried on men's shoulders, and at particular points of the road its passage was only effected with the greatest difficulty. Originally destined for New York, but arriving too late for the July steamer, they accompanied Mr. Pacton to England; for it appears, that, as the history of the hippopotamus was then the newest European topic of conversation at Panama, that gentleman made up his mind to take the animals with him, and to transfer them to the collection of the Zoological Society. Among the riches of that ever-expanding "treasury of knowledge," the young bears were accordingly deposited the day after their disembarkation at Southampton, and within four months of their birth in the far western solitudes of the Rocky Mountains.

Of the vast majesty of the Grisly Bear, it is not to be expected that these younglings can yet exhibit much indication; but every one will hope that the fortunate management which has already overcome so many difficulties in similar matters, will, in a few years, develop out of these elements such a group of animals as would excite the thirst of an Indian: connoisseurs of those *recherché* necklaces, strung from the claws of the Grisly Bear (of which our readers may have seen specimens in Mr. Catlin's collection), abound among the wild warriors of the West; and they have so perseveringly sought for these trophies, that the bears are rapidly diminishing in number. When we add to this the great changes which a very brief period will effect in the particular region from which these animals have been brought to the Society, it is not very probable that another opportunity will occur of obtaining a beast so wild in its habits, and affecting a range of country so remote from the more ordinary and facile means of transport. The Grisly Bear is distinguished above all its congeners by its enormous weight, power, and ferocity. It attains very mature age, for the fine example formerly presented to the Society by King George the Fourth was said to have lived thirty years in the Tower Menagerie before it was removed to the Gardens.

After the death of that animal, the Society acquired two young ones from Mr. Catlin, who either captured them himself or obtained them in one of the many Indian encampments in which he was a sojourner. These animals lived but a few months after their arrival in this country: the present specimens

will, therefore, to a vast proportion of the visitors, be entirely new. And while we have our hand upon bears, it will not be amiss to draw attention to another interesting species, in a neighbouring division of the Terrace, which is now exhibiting for the first time in Europe. This is the Isabelline Bear of the Himalaya. It is easily distinguishable by the large and shaggy character of its ears, which are perfectly different from those of the European bear, as well as by the expression of its head. The Isabelline bear, in the high regions of the Himalaya, varies exceedingly in colour, frequently becoming so pale as to have given rise to a notion which is current among some of the Indian sportsmen, that an ice-bear exists in the snowy mountains of Asia, as well as in the Arctic Sea. And here, were it not too endless a story to recount the acquisitions of this most popular and most national menagerie, another word might be said upon the true ice-bear, of which a gigantic male has just been obtained from Greenland, in addition to the beautiful female, who attracts so considerable a share of public attention; notwithstanding her vicinity to lions, tigers, jaguars, pumas, cheetahs, leopards, tiger-wolves, and all the other destructives which are dearest to people who make holiday. We rejoice to perceive by the most recent tablets affixed to the Terrace, that her Majesty the Queen of Portugal has distinguished the Society by an approving mark of her appreciation of their labours, and has presented to them a beautiful young lioness, from Mozambique.

## M. HASSENPFUG, THE HESSIAN PREMIER.

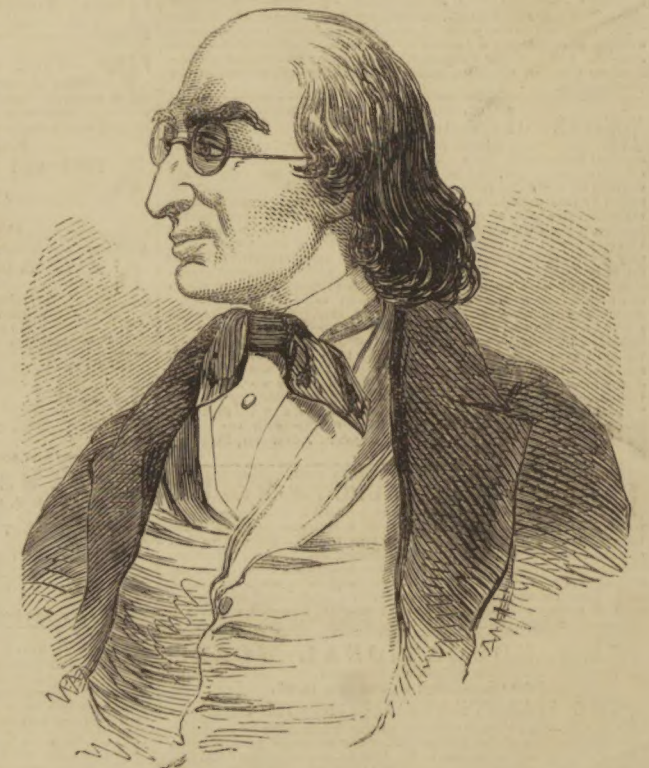
M. HASSENPFUG is the Minister of Justice and Finance of the Electorate of Hesse-Cassel, the affairs of which state are at present in deplorable confusion, in a great measure owing to this Minister's misconduct.

The *Neue Hessische Zeitung* states that the flight of the Elector from Cassel was the result of one of M. Hassenpflug's intrigues, who assured his master that a mutiny had broken out in the barracks, and that nothing but a precipitate flight could save his life. This statement is borne out by the fact that the Elector, on reaching the Hanoverian frontier, informed an officer that "Cassel was in open revolution, and that his beautiful castle was by this time a heap of ruins."

M. Hassenpflug is a Professor of the Prussian University of Griefswald, and owes his seat in the Hessian cabinet to the high and arbitrary views of government, which he has frequently, and somewhat obtrusively, pronounced; in this respect, however, he supported the will of the Elector, respecting the legality of whose measures a difference of opinion has long existed in the cabinet. M. Hassenpflug's elevation from the chair of a small university to the presidency

of a small German state, came just in time to save him from the consequences of a forgery, of which the Court of Appeal at Griefswald found him guilty; the advancement to the Premiership of a Government of such a man was felt by the people of Hesse as a national disgrace, and as an earnest of their Prince's intentions, and his determination to carry them out, no matter at what risk. The Hessian Diet recorded their want of confidence in a Cabinet with such a head, and the Diet was consequently dissolved. An attempt was then made to obtain an injunction from the High Court of Appeal on the Ministerial measures, when M. Hassenpflug secured the Elector's signature to a decree which imposed upon the Electorate of Hesse the burthen of martial law. It is recorded that the proclamation of this last extreme measure was considered by M. Hassenpflug as a signal triumph, while some of his colleagues were of a different opinion. In a Cabinet Council held on the day of the proclamation, he said, with great glee, "Now, gentlemen, the thing is done, after all. I'd like to see the man who would do the like." And he was rather startled by one of the councillors present replying, "I'm sure nobody would;" while the rest were silent and gloomy.

The tables were, however, soon turned upon the Premier; for the public prosecutor, when applied to by the Committee of the Diet, preferred an impeachment against M. Hassenpflug, and issued a warrant for his attachment; and although the execution of that warrant was impeded by some technical irregularities, it was easy to foresee that these objections would be removed, and that M. Hassenpflug would, in all probability, be compelled to take his trial on the charges of malpractices and treason.



M. HASSENPFUG, MINISTER OF JUSTICE AND FINANCE OF THE ELECTORATE OF HESSE-CASSEL.

Opposed by the people, by the courts of law, by the civic magistrates, and retaining but a weak hold on the soldiery, the Elector and his Premier knew that they could expect no help from any of the other German States. Prussia had pronounced against any intervention in Hesse.

The Elector, accompanied by two of his Ministers, left Cassel on the 13th ult., and arrived at Hanover in the evening.

M. Hassenpflug (says the *Times* Correspondent), who was not invited to accompany his master, arrived at Rheda in Westphalia on the 13th instant, and on the following morning he took the train to Cologne. He was pale, and his features were distorted with fear and the fatigues of his journey. He informed his fellow-travellers that he was proceeding to Coblenz, but it was generally supposed that he intended to escape into Belgium. His presence in the train having become known, it was soon whispered at all the stations that the "Hessen fluch" (Hessen's curse) was a passenger in a certain carriage, and everywhere public opinion vented itself in groans and execrations. On the arrival of the train in Düsseldorf, the gendarmes on duty were informed of the presence of Hassenpflug, the convicted forger of Griefswald. He was there arrested, and taken to the police-station, but he was subsequently allowed to proceed by post to Langenfeld, where he intended to wait for the Elector's arrival.

The Court of Appeal has since quashed the charge of embezzlement against the unpopular Minister. He appears to have been accused wrongfully, and unfairly treated. The facts are these: he was attached to a Prussian law court at Griefswald, and, as such, had an official residence; a small sum was allotted for repairs, which were prescribed: instead of using it all for one purpose, he expended part for another—mended a ceiling with it, instead of patching a floor! The money all went upon the official house, and none into his own pocket. An English jury would scarcely have entertained the charge for a moment.

Still, M. Hassenpflug is a harsh, arbitrary, ill-disposed man; he quitted the Prussian judicial service to be Minister of Hesse, about a year ago; and, having been placed over the heads of many officials, is, of course, no favourite with them. Altogether he has betrayed great unfitness for his office. So unpopular is he at Cassel, that his portrait (an excellent likeness, whence our Engraving is copied) was published a few days since, with the following emblems at the corners:—A monk cutting off the eighth commandment; a thieving bird; a gibbet (with two occupants); and a plundered chest. Such is the liberty of illustration in the troubled Electorate of Hesse-Cassel.



GRISLY BEARS, IN THE GARDENS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, REGENT'S PARK.